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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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*FBIS-EAS-91-109* *6 June 1991*

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## Japan

### Nakayama To Propose Assistance for Vietnam

*OW0506150491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will propose to provide assistance to Vietnam, especially advice on market economies, when he visits the country from June 10-14, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Nakayama will propose a plan which includes sending economists to Vietnam, accepting Vietnamese trainees in Japanese institutions or universities, and providing technical know-how on economic policies, the sources said.

The Japanese foreign minister will also offer to assist in Japanese language education by sending Japanese tutors to universities, the sources said.

Vietnam has been carrying out an economic restructuring program since 1986.

Nakayama will be the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Vietnam since the country was reunified in 1976.

Japan has suspended Official Development Assistance since 1979 following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

Nakayama will convey Tokyo's intention that Official Development Assistance will only be resumed if there is a settlement of the Cambodian conflict, the sources said.

### Farm Source Hints at Partial Rice Market Opening

*OW0606013091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Helsingor, Denmark, June 5 KYODO—A Japanese Farm Ministry source indicated Wednesday the country may partially open its rice market, depending on "concessions" made by the United States and the European Community in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks under way.

"I thoroughly acknowledge the possibility (of Japan's partial liberalization of the rice market). The name of the game is the timing," said the source, who asked anonymity.

The source, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, currently is in Denmark to attend the United Nations- affiliated World Food Council.

This was the first time a source in charge of farm negotiations has referred to the possibility Japan is ready partially open the rice market.

Also Wednesday, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan indirectly asked Tokyo to compromise on the rice import issue saying that the United States supports replacing non-tax import barriers, such as quotas, with taxation of imports. The U.S. was willing to make that change in its own import policies, he said.

The request came at Madigan's meeting with his Japanese counterpart Motoji Kondo.

Kondo, however, told Madigan that quotas limiting imports of production-controlled items are necessary in Japan.

Madigan said that Japan, benefitting from overseas market access for industrial goods, ought to take the initiative in the 108-nation talks held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The talks, which were to end last December, failed to do so because of conflicts over farm policies.

Kondo, however, said Japan already has gone through a "considerable amount of sacrifice" in importing farm goods such as beef and citrus fruits.

Kondo and Madigan are visiting Denmark to attend the four-day ministerial IWC meeting.

### More on Comments

*OW0606062391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Helsingor, Denmark, June 6 KYODO—A high-ranking Japanese farm trade official indicated Wednesday Japan is ready to partially open its rice market depending on concessions made by the United States and the European Community in the stalled Uruguay Round of trade talks.

"I thoroughly acknowledge the possibility of (opening up the rice market). The name of the game is the timing," said the official, on condition of anonymity. The official currently is in Denmark to attend the United Nations-affiliated World Food Council.

It marked the first time a Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries official referred to even a partial liberalization of the rice market.

The official said there is a possibility of a "political decision" by the Japanese Government to solve the issue, but added that a too hasty decision could result in Japan making unnecessary concessions. Leading supporters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are rice farmers.

The official made the remarks shortly after ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ended an annual meeting in Paris Wednesday afer adopting a communique, calling for an ambitious effort to conclude the stalled Uruguay Round by the end of this year.

The communique said the talks have "highest priority on the international economic agenda... Must be brought to a substantial and comprehensive conclusion as early as possible, preferably before the end of the year.

"Political decisions to overcome major existing differences are needed by all participants without delay... And substantial progress must be achieved by the end of the summer," it said.

The ministry official said, however, Japan will keep watching for the outcome of negotiations between the United States and the European Community (EC) on farm policy.

The U.S. and the EC have failed to agree on the farm subsidies issue, sending the GATT talks into an impasse, although they were to have been concluded last December.

"The distance between the two are still far apart and it's also a problem that the U.S. is bringing up the issue on replacing nontax barriers with the taxes," the official said.

The government would create a working group to study which barriers on import-controlled items could be replaced with import taxes and which imports must be restricted quantitatively, the official said.

Also Wednesday, Motoji Kondo, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, told U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan Wednesday here that imports of "items under production controls must continue to be controlled quantitatively." He also opposed a U.S. request for replacing nontax import barriers, such as quotas, with import taxes.

Madigan said Japan, which is enjoying benefits from access to overseas markets or industrial [word indistinct], ought to take the leadership in the Uruguay Round of trade talks.

But Kondo stressed that Japan has made a considerable sacrifice by liberalizing imports of beef and citrus fruits. The U.S. and the EC should now take measures to cut farm export subsidies, he added.

Kondo and Madigan are currently in Helsingor to attend the four- day World Food Council meeting.

## Nissan President Denies U.S. Dumping Charge

*OW0606084391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Nissan Motor Co. President Yutaka Kume denied Thursday that Japanese companies were dumping minivans in the United States as alleged by the big three U.S. automakers, and said their antidumping petition was "very inappropriate."

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp. filed a petition with the U.S. Commerce Department last Friday claiming that Nissan Motor Co., Toycta Motor Corp., Mazda Motor Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. were setting unfairly low prices on minivan exports to the United States.

Kume said that some of the Japanese car manufacturers were doubted as being engaged in dumping in the past and that therefore "each company has taken care when it comes to setting prices."

## Support for Malaysian Economic Group Urged

*OW0606061891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Kyoto, June 6 KYODO—Japan's support for the East Asia Economic Grouping (EAEG) is crucial to newly industrializing countries, and a forum with EAEG candidates is needed to discuss global trade issues, a top Malaysian business official said Thursday.

"With the European Community single market to be realized in 1992 and a possible U.S., Mexican and Canadian trade agreement in the future, further economic pressure on the developing economies in Asia will persist," said Tan Sri Azman Hashim, vice president of the Malaysia-Japan economic association, in a speech at the opening of a two-day annual conference being held in Kyoto by the association.

Last December Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad proposed an economic grouping of East Asian countries when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks collapsed over disagreement between the EC and the U.S. on farm subsidies.

The prime minister envisioned a grouping led by Japan that included South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Japan has taken a noncommittal stance on the proposed group because the U.S., some Pacific countries and other nations fear it may lead to trade protectionism.

Hashim said the idea of forming the EAEG has been misconstrued as another trading bloc.

"I believe that discussions on this issue have deepened the understanding of countries, especially in East Asia, of the need for a joint forum to discuss trade issues with the aim to promote freer and greater global trade," he said.

Malaysia, however, is cognizant of future challenges to its own economy and requires support from industrialized countries, particularly those in the region such as Japan, he said.

In the past few years, Japanese interest in the Malaysian equity market has increased. Japanese representative offices have been set up looking for opportunities in the local stockbroking houses.

Japanese companies also have made inroads in the services industry and have significant investments in local banking institutions and department stores.

Malaysia also has established a Malaysian business council and the consultative panel on trade and industry, modeled on the concept of Japan Inc., he said.

Hashim said Malaysia is confident of Japan's leadership in the region and wants to work closely with Japan in business, trade and investment so it can emerge as an industrialized country.

## PRC Dissident Files Lawsuit Against Government

*OW0506153991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—A Chinese dissident leader of the 1978 Beijing spring pro-democracy movement filed a lawsuit with the Tokyo District Court against the Japanese Government Wednesday urging it to reverse its March 7 decision to deny him political sanctuary.

Zhao Nan, 40, one-time editor of the outlawed dissident magazine "TANSUO" (EXPLORATION), said he took the action because if repatriated to China he would receive "brutal punishment." His lawyer told reporters Zhao's chances of being severely persecuted were increased by the fact that he took over the leadership of a dissident organization, which was branded in 1990 by the Chinese Government as a "counterrevolutionary organization."

Zhao now heads the 120-member Japan branch of the Paris-based Federation for Democracy in China (FDC) which groups some 5,000 Chinese dissidents abroad. Under Chinese law, those convicted of involvement with "counterrevolutionary" organizations face up to life in prison.

Zhao took over as editor of "TANSUO" from Wei Jingsheng, another Chinese dissident leader, in August 1979, four months after Wei was arrested in Beijing on charges of "instigating counterrevolution and propaganda" in connection with his writings during the Beijing spring democratic movement.

In 1982, Zhao himself was arrested after his magazine continued to criticize the authorities on human rights issues and was imprisoned without trial for two years, first in a jail and then in a labor camp.

After his release he was placed under continual police surveillance for another four years, his lawyers said.

Zhao came to Japan in September 1988 "to study the Japanese economy and social institutions" after being forced to submit a written pledge not to engage in any anti-Beijing activities after going to Japan, lawyers said

"I changed my mind and started to engage in protest activities after the Tiananmen Square massacre," Zhao said.

Infuriated by the Tiananmen incident, Zhao joined protest rallies and demonstrations in Japan and contributed critical articles to various Japanese and foreign publications, lawyers said.

Although Japanese immigration authorities earlier renewed his visa three times, they turned down his application for another visa renewal October 25, 1990. The Justice Ministry then ordered him to leave Japan by December 26.

On December 6, Zhao filed an application for refugee status, but the petition was rejected March 7.

The ministry claims it turned down Zhao's application as he "failed to meet the legal requirement that the seeker of refugee status must apply within 60 days of his recognizing the danger of being persecuted upon returning to the country in question."

Kyoji Kojima, the chief of the ministry's refugee recognition office, said, "Zhao should have applied within 60 days after the Tiananmen Square incident. Now he has only to go to a third country if he is concerned about possible persecution in China."

Lawyers refuted this argument in a statement submitted to the court, saying Zhao recognized the danger of persecution only October 25, 1990, when the ministry ordered him to leave Japan.

Until being faced with that order, he had believed in Japan's integrity and was confident that Tokyo would live up to its vow at the 1989 Paris summit of seven Western economic powers to protect Chinese dissidents, they said.

## New Vice Finance Minister 'Unofficially Approved'

*OW0606131191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto has unofficially approved a major personnel reshuffle in the top echelon of the ministry, including the promotion of Budget Bureau Chief Hiroshi Yasuda to vice finance minister, ministry officials said Thursday.

Also under the changes, to be formalized at a regular cabinet meeting Tuesday, Tax Bureau Chief Mamoru Ozaki will succeed Masahiko Kadotani as head of the National Tax Administration Agency.

Vice Finance Minister Masami Kogayu will retire, the officials said.

Jiro Saito, chief of the ministry's Secretariat, will become budget bureau chief, and Saito's current post will go to Kyosuke Shinozawa, now financial bureau chief.

Eisuke Hamamoto, deputy vice minister of policy coordination, becomes tax bureau chief, while Nobuyuki Teramura, head of the Secretariat of the Economic Planning Agency, will head the financial bureau.

Michihiro Yoshida, a Bank of Japan policy board member, will be appointed chief of the ministry's Customs and Tariff Bureau. Yoshida will be succeeded by the ministry's councillor, Sohei Hidaka.

The Mint Bureau will be headed by Hisashi Tanaka, now deputy chief of the financial bureau, while Toshimi Konno, chief of the Banking Bureau's banking inspection department, will be promoted to Printing Bureau Chief.

Banking Bureau Chief Masaaki Tsuchida and Securities Bureau head Mitsuhiko Matsuno will both retain their posts, as they are in charge of planned financial system reforms.

Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for international affairs, and Tadao Chino, international finance bureau chief, will also remain until the London summit meeting of the seven leading industrialized democracies in mid-July.

## Report on Nuclear Plant Radiation Leak Published

*OW0606113891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—A government report published Thursday blamed the incorrect installation of a part at the Mihama Nuclear Power Plant in Fukui Prefecture for a radiation leak in February.

The interim report on the accident at Mihama Nuclear Plant's No. 2 reactor of Kansai Electric Power Co., prepared by the Natural Resources and Energy Agency, said an antivibration bar (AVB) was not installed correctly.

The Mihama spill occurred when the reactor's emergency core cooling system (ECCS) was activated, averting a possible meltdown, in the first incident of its kind in Japan.

Investigations showed one of the pipes in the steam generator had broken.

Kansai Electric Power failed to notify Mihama town authorities, in central Japan, of the radiation leak until two hours later.

The report, submitted to a special committee investigating the accident, said the incorrect installation of the avb caused vibrations, which resulted in metal fatigue.

The AVB, which is supposed to hold together the tiny pipes carrying high-pressure boiling water in a series of loops in a nuclear reactor's steam generator, is designed to reduce the vibrations that can cause metal fatigue.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), on receiving the report, announced a four-point program for safety improvement at nuclear power plants in Japan.

The program called for regular inspections of the AVBs, stricter monitoring of pipes in steam generation development of systems to prevent human error, and improved contact with local authorities.

The report neither gave specific information on how the incorrectly installed AVB part led to the accident, nor provided possible preventive measures.

## Opposition Party 'Should Recognize' SDF

*OW0606140791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP), the country's biggest opposition party, should recognize the existence of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), a senior party member said Thursday.

House of Representatives member Kosuke Uehara made the remark in an opinion paper he will submit Friday to a party reform committee, which has been set up to review the SDP's fundamental policies.

Uehara is chairman of a party group reviewing the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the SDF, and disarmament.

Uehara said the war-renouncing Constitution does not deny the right to self- defense, an inherent right of every country.

The SDP Diet member advocated "limited defense" instead of the "exclusive defense system," set up by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which he said had strengthened the SDF and its armaments.

Uehara did not clarify the limited defense term, but said Japan should reorganize and trim the SDF, and study the military's legal standing.

He did not comment on whether the SDF is constitutional, saying judiciaries and the Japanese people should decide that.

Meanwhile, the left wing of the SDP has submitted a proposal to Makoto Tanabe, a party vice chairman, saying the SDF and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty are unconstitutional.

The left wingers said in the proposal the easy change of policies in pursuit of seizing political power will lead to a "second" conservative party in Japan after the LDP.

## Kaifu Urges Draft Plan of Electoral System

*OW0606094491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday asked the Election System Advisory Council to compile a draft plan for electoral distribution based on a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) proposal.

Kaifu called for a system that combines single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for the House of Representatives.

He said there were differences between the outlines of the LDP-proposed package of political reform bills and the council's report over the number and distribution of electorates. He urged the council to stick to the party's plan for redistribution.

The council responded it would give Kaifu a reply around June 25.

At present, 130 constituencies are represented in the lower house, each with two to six seats.

The LDP plan calls for the election of 300 of the 471 members of the lower house from single-seat constituencies and the remaining 171 through the proportional representation system.

But the council has called for a total of 500 lower house seats with 300 of these chosen from single-seat constituencies and 200 through proportional representation.

The LDP wants the single-seat constituencies distributed among all 47 prefectures with the remainder alloted on a population basis, whereas the council wants all single-seat constituencies allotted according to population.

Kaifu said the LDP proposal was a result of extensive intraparty discussions.

The government hopes to draft bills based on the council's recommendation [by] the end of June for submission to the Diet.

## North Korea

### U.S. 'Outcry' Over Nuclear Threat 'Sheer Lie'

*SK0606104191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Jun 91*

["U.S. Outcry Over 'Nuclear Development' Is Sheer Lie"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—If the United States is truly interested in removing the nuclear threat and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, it must give up its foolish attempt to put international pressure on the DPRK over fictitious "nuclear development" and correct its wrong policy toward Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says this today, commenting on the distorted reports of mass media of U.S. imperialism and some Western countries about the DPRK's "development of nuclear weapons."

The news analyst says:

The U.S. authorities are spreading false rumours through their official statements that the DPRK is developing nuclear weapons and rejecting nuclear inspection and inveigling into this campaign some paid media of France, South Korea, etc.

This fuss is not worth a farthing, as it is based on a sheer lie.

The allegation that the DPRK intends to reunify the country with nuclear weapons and supplies nuclear weapons to other countries or helps them in nuclear development is a mean sophism which can be let out only by master hands at fabrication who are accustomed to distorting facts and reversing black and white.

With such lie the United States schemes to [word indistinct] "nuclear development" by the DPRK a fait accompli, spread nuclear phobia and uneasiness among people, put collective pressure on the DPRK in the international arena and isolate it.

As part of this campaign, the U.S. claims that because the DPRK rejects "nuclear inspection," the improvement of DPRK-U.S. relations cannot be expected and other countries must not improve their ties with the DPRK, either.

We do not oppose nuclear inspection. If nuclear inspection is to be made, not only the North with no nuclear weapons but also South Korea with them must undergo it. This accords with the principle of impartiality and the purport of nuclear inspection.

It is unreasonable and unjustifiable for the United States to raise the problem of unilateral nuclear inspection on the North while keeping a large stock of nuclear arms in South Korea and frequently staging nuclear war exercises against our republic.

As is known worldwide, the United States, deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea, said the weapons were aimed at preventing "southward advance of the Soviet Union." But, the U.S. is keeping more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea even today after the reconciliation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This poses a threat not only to the DPRK but also to our neighbouring nations including Japan and all other countries in Asia. The Asian countries need to heighten vigilance against the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

The noisy clamour of the U.S. imperialists about "nuclear inspection" and "nuclear development" shows that the United States, swollen-headed after the Gulf war, directs the sharp edge of its anti-socialist action to the DPRK and stoops to any infamy in its bid to isolate and weaken and stifle our republic with the support of its satellite forces and, furthermore, dominate Asia by strength.

No matter what a crafty trick the United States may employ, it cannot conceal truth nor can it cheat unbiased public opinion.

The United States must discard the anachronistic mode of thinking to impose its will on others from a position of strength.

### Attack on South's Acting Prime Minister Viewed

*SK0606064391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Some 1,000 students of [Hanguk] University of Foreign Studies in Seoul on June 3 threw flour and addled eggs at the puppet acting prime minister when he appeared at the university for a "lecture" and pushed him out of the campus gate.

Recalling that it is the first time the "acting prime minister" met with an egg attack by students in South Korea before being thrown out of the campus, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This is a deserved punishment meted out to the No Tae-u military fascist clique bent on murderous repression under the "security-oriented politics".

Far from drawing a lesson from this, the puppet administration is intensifying the suppression of students, threatening that those involved in the attack "would be severely punished". This, however, only betrays their impudence.

The attack on the "acting prime minister" claimed by the puppets was an expression of a strong resistance of students and people against the murderous repressive policy of the No group which brutally killed Kang Kyong-tae, Kim Kwi-chong and other hot-blooded students. It was, at the same time, an eruption of the bitter grudge against the "acting prime minister", a wicked fascist, and an indignation at the No clique which put him at the post of the "acting prime minister".

No Tae-u, political prostitute Kim Yong-sam, the "minister of education" and other riffraff chimed in with each other crying that students' attack on the "acting prime minister" was an "immoral act". If the just action of students against the vicious fascist is "immorality", is their acts of ruthlessly beating to death patriotic students including Kang Kyong-tae and Kim Kwi-chong and

driving them to self-immolation a "good trait"? It is an utterance which can be spelled out only by human butchers.

If the No Tae-u group wants not to get it in the neck again in future, it is well advised to discontinue the fascist rule and step down.

## South's Kim Yong-sam's Statements Criticized

*SK0606114191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 6 Jun 91*

["Dirty Mug of Political Prostitute" —KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sam, a political prostitute holding the post of executive chairman of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea, at a social meeting on June 4 branded students' protest against the puppet acting prime minister as "immoral" and cried that they "can never be pardoned," according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is an insult to the eruption of wrath of students who call for the termination of the "security-oriented rule". This reveals once again the ugly sight of Kim Yong-sam, the political charlatan who threw himself into the arms of the murderer No Tae-u with the ambition to seize supreme power.

South Korean people of all strata are now opposing the appointment of Chong Won-sik, who had taken the lead in the crackdown upon campuses, as "acting prime minister", branding him as an understrapper who has taken his post on the forefront of the "security-oriented rule".

It was part of this struggle that students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul on June 3 locked up the puppet acting prime minister in the campus and severely punished him.

When No Tae-u flew into one of his tempers, crying for "ferreting out" and "severe punishment", Kim Yong-sam, like a dog wagging his tail before his owner, had the impudence to defend the executor of the "security-oriented rule" with outcries for "ethics" and "morality" and demanded a harsh crackdown on the students who took part in the struggle.

Still more disgusting is that he, styling himself a "politician", driveled he "feels responsibility for the fact that things have gone to such an extent on the campus."

It is preposterous for the political prostitute to style himself a "politician" after revolting against the patriotic democratic forces, turning his back on the will of the people for his advancement in life and distinction.

## NODONG SINMUN on 'Suppression' in South

*SK0606114491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 6 Jun 91*

["Nature of Murderers Never Changes"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the ever more open suppression of the South Korean patriotic democratic forces by No Tae-u.

On the 3rd of June No cried that the prosecution should "concentrate" its influence on uprooting" the "hardcore of the leftist violent forces". On the same day the puppet minister of justice stated that the prosecution should "sternly deal with" all the forces challenging "government power".

The "prosecutor general" and the "director of the police headquarters" stroke similiar notes.

In the meantime, at dawn on June 3, the fascist clique drove a repressive force into the Daewoo Precision Company in Yangsan and dispersed by force the union members who were holding a strike in demand of the release of the union chairman and demanded 10 years in prison and the same term of suspension of qualification for student Chon Mun-hwan, who was chairman of the preparatory committee of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) for the Pyongyang festival, arrested on the charge of the violation of the "National Security Law".

The suppressive orders issued by No Tae-u and his lackeys and the brutal suppression staged on these orders on June 3 alone clearly show to the people that the fascist nature of the murderers can never change, the news analyst says, and continues:

As for the people branded as "leftist violence force" by No Tae- u, they are patriots who demand independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea.

It is none other than No Tae-u himself who resorts to violence in South Korea.

Entrenched in "Chongwadae" behind the curtain of "democratic government", No is forcing a terrible [words indistinct] mailed-fist rule dwarfing the "Yusin" and "Fifth Republic" dictatorship.

He has got no face to talk about someone's "violence".

He is running wild with an unsheathed sword to threaten the people and get rid of the hardcore forces of struggle and thus to head off another June resistance in South Korea.

The suppression, however, will invite a stronger resistance.

## Chon In-chol's Return From Beijing Reported

*SK0206041391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 25 May 91*

[Text] Our country's government delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol, which was in Beijing, China, to participate in the third round of governmental full-dress talks to normalize diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan, returned home today by plane.

Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong, and (Dong Fenglian), counselor of the PRC Embassy to our country, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

## Friendship Delegation Returns From China Visit

*SK0206040791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 25 May 91*

[Text] The friendship delegation of the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs led by Yi Man-sok, director of the General Bureau, returned home today by plane after visiting China.

(Yi Kun-su), deputy director of the General Bureau, and (Dong Fenglian), counselor of the PRC Embassy to our country, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

## Youth Delegation Returns From China 26 May

*SK0206040391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 26 May 91*

[Text] The Korea youth friendship delegation led by Yi Yong-tok, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], returned home today by train after visiting China.

Yang Tok-ch'an, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, welcomed the delegation at Pyongyang Railway Station.

## Vietnamese Embassy Staff Help in Rice Planting

*SK0206052491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 26 May 91*

[Text] On 26 May, Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador to our country, and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy, helped with the farm work at the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Cooperative Farm of (Changjin).

The guests planted rice seedlings with the farmers of the first subworkteam of the first work site, who have been accelerating at the last stage to achieve good results in planting rice seedlings.

During the resting time, the farmers and guests sang songs from each other's countries and further strengthened friendship.

Before leaving the farm, the ambassador said that he was deeply moved at all the Korean people who consistently and vigorously carried out the work to plant rice seedlings before the appointed time, and that the Korean people will achieve a bumper crop this year without fail.

He continued to say that the Vietnamese people hope that the farmers here further fulfill the socialist rural theses and achieve greater results in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who are respected by the Korean people.

## Paek In-chun, Delegation Return From Iran

*SK0206040491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 25 May 91*

[Text] The delegation of the Korea-Iran Friendship Parliamentary Group, led by Paek In-chun, group chairman and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, returned home today by plane after visiting Iran.

(Kim Yong-ho), vice chairman of the Korea-Iran Friendship Parliamentary Group, and Hasan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to our country, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

## Kim Tal-hyon Welcomes Afghan Trade Delegation

*SK0206035791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 25 May 91*

[Text] The Republic of Afghanistan's Government trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Zakim Shah arrived in Pyongyang today by plane.

Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign trade minister, and Mohammad Kamel Delzada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Afghanistan to our country, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

## Kim Yong-sun Meets With Australian Professor

*SK0206103391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Saturday met and had a friendly talk with Professor Stewart E. Fraser of [word indistinct] University of Australia.

## Kim Il-song Higher Party School Marks Anniversary

*SK0106055991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 1 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A scientific symposium on the 45th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Higher Party School (June 1, 1946) was held here on May 31.

The speakers said that the school which was founded with the great leader President Kim il-song as its first president has covered a brilliant road of victory and glory through the proud struggle to implement the party's :huche- based policy of training cadres.

Recalling that President Kim Il-song founded the higher party school and indicated the road ahead of the school in each period and at every stage of the development of the party and the revolution, the speakers said that he propounded an idea of training active party officials and thus provided a highly important guideline to be invariably adhered to by the school.

They said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded an idea on conducting the education in principles as the main task so as to bring a new turn in education and training.

The school has made a great contribution to strengthening our party and developing the party work under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader, they said, adding:

The school has greatly contributed to developing the party work on to a higher stage in compliance with the requirements for developing the party and revolution by producing a large number of party officials of chuche type and added luster to the immortal chuche idea and the chuche theory of the party building by widely explaining and propagandizing them.

A photo and book exhibition celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Higher Party School opened at the school on May 31.

Displayed at the exhibition were photographs showing the proud road covered by the school and many books written and published by the teaching staff for education and training.

### Kang Hui-won Attends Friendship Gathering

*SK0106152691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 1 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering of Pyongyang and foreign women and children was held at the Mangyongdae fun fair today to mark the 41st anniversary of the June 1 International Children's Day.

Present there were Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the C.C., the WPK, and officials concerned.

Invited there were wives of foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign women and children in Korea.

The participants deepened the feelings of friendship, playing sports and amusement games.

After the gathering, they spent a pleasant time using fun fair facilities.

### Editorial on Children's Union Anniversary

*SK0606115291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial dedicated to the 45th birthday of the Korean Children's Union (KCU) calls for fully preparing the Children's Union members to be successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The editorial says:

The founding of the KCU inheriting the red flag of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the anti-Japanese children's corps personally organised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an epoch-making event of historical significance in the development of the children's movement of Korea.

Over the past 45 years since its founding, the KCU has covered a worthwhile and glorious course.

The Children's Union members, our rising generation, have invariably traversed a course of loyalty under the guidance of the party and the leader in the glorious days and rigorous days and are growing to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche. This is one of the most precious exploits of our party and a great joy and pride of our people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The younger generation are the people who are to carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche. The victorious advance of our revolution and its future depend largely on how we educate them, the heirs to the revolution."

The dear leader wisely guides the work of bringing about a radical turn in the work of youth and children as demanded by the developing reality.

He saw that the first national meeting of the Children's Union in history was convened this time and sent a congratulatory message of the party Central Committee to the participants in the meeting. This was a great honour for the Union.

The congratulatory message will serve as a highly important guideline in bringing about a new turn in the Children's Union work as demanded by the developing revolution.

The educational institutions and Children's Union organisations should fulfil the tasks set out in the congratulatory message to the letter.

### NODONG SINMUN Praises Socialist System

*SK0606040291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0014 GMT 1 Jun 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June special article: "Our Socialism Which Has Taken Root Deep in the People's Minds Is Invincible"]

[Text] A long time has passed since the chuche-oriented road of socialism was charted under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our people are today leading a rewarding and happy life under the socialist system. Socialism has taken root deep in the minds of our people, and it has been cherished deep in their hearts as firm and invariable faith.

Our people today firmly believe that our socialist society is precisely a most outstanding society in which mankind's ideals and desires can fully bloom. They also have great pride and dignity over and attachment to the socialist life that they enjoy. No force can destroy our socialism, which is absolutely supported and unanimously favored by the broad popular masses, including the working class, farmers, working intellectuals, and soldiers, and, which the party and the people are developing, firmly uniting as one mind and one will. It will win victory after victroy, displaying its superiority and strength forever.

#### 1. The socialism of chuche which has been built under the wise leadership of the party and the leader is shining as the solidest socialism which has taken firm root in the minds of all of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Socialism in our country has taken root deep in the minds

of the people, and our people's firm faith in socialism cannot be destroyed by anything.

Today, our people have boundless attachment to and the dignity of socialism of our style which has been built by our own strength under the leadership of the party and the leader, and they think that they cannot live even for a moment apart from it. The firm faith of our heroic working class is that our society, the society of the working class, is the best, and the firm faith of our agricultural working people, as well, is also that our rural economic system under which our socialist rural theses are being brilliantly implemented is the best and the most superior. The faith of our Army, as well, is that the cause of our party, the revolutionary cause of chuche, is precisely the most just and greatest cause that our soldiers should defend, sacrificing their lives. For our intellectuals, they have the great honor of devoting their wisdom, ability, and technology for the party, the revolution, and the people's happiness as the eternal companion, reliable defender, and outstanding adviser of the party. The hearts of children, youths, and students of the new generation are filled to overflowing with their boundless gratitude toward our society which brings up, teaches, and puts them at the forefront free of charge.

Thus, our socialism has taken root deep in the minds of our people, and our people cherish in their hearts as their firm faith that the socialism that they have built is most superior. The noble revolutionary traits of our people, who have cherished deep in their hearts a firm faith in socialism, are clearly proven by the fact that they completely identify their destiny with socialism.

For the people who are carrying out the revolution, it is the honor and value of their lives to struggle for socialism. Those who think that they can enjoy a happy life without struggle and apart from socialism are not revolutionaries. Whether or not one's faith in socialism is thorough rests with whether or not one is determined to struggle for socialism forever, sharing one's destiny with socialism to the end.

In our country socialism and people form one integral community of destiny which can never be divided. Our own style of socialism is immediately the destiny, dignity, and pride of each man of our people. Today our people leave their own destiny and that of their posterity entirely to the bosom of the socialist fatherland and look for honor, happiness, and brilliant future only on the socialist road. Our people, who are enjoying to their hearts' content an independent and creative life under the most superior socialist system under which man is centered, refuse to take any other road than that of socialism even for billions of ounces of gold. They hold the socialist fatherland dearer than their own lives.

Such outstanding acts as to believe only the great chuche idea, to look for the value of life and happiness only in the socialist life, and to hold the interests of the party and the revolution and the security and prosperity of the socialist fatherland dearer than their own interests can be seen only among our people who completely identify socialism with their destinies.

Identifying socialism with their destinies, our people firmly believe the final victory of socialism of our style as they believe themselves, and they never waver no matter which way the wind may blow. Thus, in the banner that our people are advancing, holding aloft, only the letters of faith, which read "Those who are cowardly, leave us if you want, we will defend the red flag" is shining. As long as there are such revolutionary people who are devoting their all to safeguarding, defending, and glorifying socialism, while regarding it as their destiny, our own style of socialism will be defended and glorified forever.

The revolutionary traits of our people who keep faith in socialism deep in their minds are also clearly demonstrated in infinitely treasuring all victories, achievements, and assets gained in the struggle for socialism under the leadership of the party and the leader and in resolutely safeguarding and defending them.

The cause of socialism is a long-term cause which is to continue generation after generation, and it is, therefore, consummated through the course of constantly consolidating and developing victories and successes gained by previous generations. Therefore, communists and the people who are carrying out the revolution should boundlessly treasure the already attained socialist gains and should resolutely defend and protect them under all circumstances, because otherwise the cause of socialism cannot be consummated to the end.

Our people are the resolute people who do not have the slightest degree of vacillation in maintaining the principled line of safeguarding, defending, and adding luster to the achievements registered by the party and the leader, that is to say, the gains of socialism. The invincible party, the revolutionary government, the firm self-reliant national economy, and the immortal revolutionary tradition, as well as, all great victories and achievements and all precious gains of socialism that our people have attained in the course of the struggle for socialism under the wise leadership of the party and the leader are not only the symbol of the honor and dignity of chuche Korea, but are also the firm foundation of ages for the final victory of the revolution.

Clearly knowing this, our people never tolerate any factor which damages the gains of socialism and deem it their great honor to sacrifice their lives for safeguarding and defending them. Thus, in our country the immortal achievements that our party has registered in all fields of the revolution and construction by embodying the chuche idea have been thoroughly safeguarded and defended and are brilliantly shining. They have also been extensively inherited and developed. The principled stand and attitude of our people in resolutely defending the valuable achievements attained on the road of socialism under the leadership of the party and the leader concentrically manifest in thoroughly smashing the imperialists' maneuvers against socialism in particular.

By strengthening the centralized leadership of the party and the state in the whole society and by thoroughly combining the mass line and the class line our people have firmly strengthened the political and ideological foundation of the socialist system and unstintedly enhanced the superiority of the planned economy of socialism based on collectivism. In the field of ideological and cultural life, as well, our people's class stand is very firm and invariable. Our people, who are resolutely defending their superior socialist system with high class consciousness, are not infected with the wind of liberalization, egoism, and loafing infused by the imperialists and their hired buglers. When they sing a song, our people sing a revolutionary song worthy of men of the era of carrying out the revolution. When they see a movie or read a novel, our people like a movie or a novel which has sound and constructive content and socialist taste. This is precisely the ingrained life-style of our people. Thus, our society is filled to overflowing only with something of a working class nature and something socialist, and any capitalist elements have been sternly rejected.

Our reality today shows that the class consciousness of the people have been educated in a revolutionary manner amid the bosom of the party and the leader is very high and that these people are not affected by any vicious antisocialist schemes of the imperialists.

The ideological and spiritual virtue of our people who cherish deep in their hearts a firm belief in socialism is also fully displayed in the fact that they have decorated the history of socialist construction with heroic feats. A firm belief in socialism is a source that leads one to display the incomparable spirit of devotion and heroism in the revolutionary struggle and construction. Only if one firmly believes in the justness of the socialist cause and is strongly resolved to carry it out to the end, can one overcome any difficulty and carry out any difficult task.

Today, our people are called heroic people. This is an honorable title that our people have received because they have a firm revolutionary belief, a firm belief in socialism.

No condition, environment, or assigned revolutionary task is a problem to our people who embody as their firm belief the notion that there is nothing that they cannot do as long as there is the wise leadership of the party and the leader, as long as there is a strong basis for the self-reliant national economy, and as long as there is powerful single-minded unity.

Such revolutionary slogans as "What the party decides, we will do" are being displayed today at any fortress or work site where a struggle for production and construction is being waged. Also, learning from the examples of unheralded heroes, everyone is sincerely working at those places only for his party, the revolution, society, and group, not his personal honor or interests, irrespective of whether anyone else is watching him or not. This clearly shows how highly and honorably our people's revolutionary spirit is being displayed. This is a noble virtue that can only be found in our people who have thorough loyalty toward the party and the leader and a firm belief in socialism.

Not merely a few people among our people are highly displaying unfaltering devotion in socialist construction. It is being, literally, popularly and collectively displayed by the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, and all other members of society.

At Yongyang Mine, widely known as a first-class mine, you can witness the innovative achievements in which all the platoon members are heroes; at the Sohae Lock Gate, which was built a few years ago, you can hear the proud story that numerous heroes and award winners are born at the same time; and at the construction sites of the Tongil street and the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, which are seething with a struggle to create a new speed of the nineties, you can watch builders wage an indomitable struggle to run and run and to hasten construction by making one day equal to ten days or a hundred days. At present in our country, there are numerous plants, enterprises, and work teams that have won the red flags of three revolutions in the flames of popular heroism, and their ranks are increasing every day. This means that heroism has become a common virtue to our people and that their revolutionary ardor with which to brighten our style of socialism is very high. Because not just one or two people but all the people are carrying out the socialist cause by displaying unfaltering devotion and heroism, our party's ideas are always blossoming into great realities, and our fatherland is prospering as time goes by.

**2. The fact that in our country today socialism is deeply rooted in the people's hearts and that all the people are persistently marching forward with an unshaking belief in socialism is fundamentally based upon the wise leadership of the party and the leader.**

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out: Our people see their brilliant future in the leadership of the WPK and have the firm belief of sure victory that as long as there is the party's leadership, they will be able to complete the chuche revolutionary cause without fail.

The leadership of the party and the leader is the lifeline of the socialist cause. All the problems in advancing the socialist cause, including the problems of strengthening main forces in the socialist cause, presenting correct strategies and tactics, and consistently adhering to and implementing revolutionary principles, can only be solved under the party's leadership. Therefore, only when they are under the revolutionary leadership of the party and the leader, can the people, strongly united into a social and political organism, build socialism along the correct road and have confidence in the future of the revolution.

Consequently, the communists and the people who are carrying out the revolution have a firm belief for sure victory and in socialism because the leader [yongdoja] is great. People who are marching forward under the wise leadership of the great party can always create the history of ever-victoriousness, and, therefore, have a strong belief in the victory of the revolution and socialism. However,

people who are otherwise do not have a high revolutionary ardor nor a strong belief in socialism because they suffer failures and twists and turns and struggle and live hopelessly. That only when there is the wise leadership of the party and the leader, there is ever-victorious and invincible socialism and that the people have a firm belief in socialism is a stark truth that is shown in the long history of the communist movement and reality.

Because they have upheld the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom they received for the first time in thousands of years of national history, at the vanguard of the revolution and, following the tested leadership of the honorable party, our people have come to successfully build the most excellent socialism and take pride in being revolutionary people who have an incomparably firm belief in socialism.

In our country, the socialist cause has been cultivated and victoriously advanced under the leadership of the party and the leader, and the struggle to complete this cause is being organized and led by the party and the leader. Apart from the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and our party, we cannot say anything about all the victories and achievements in socialist construction and today's proud reality in which a new superior man- centered socialist life unfolds, and cannot think of the revolutionary virtue of our people who firmly believe in the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. To our people, a belief in socialism means a belief in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, after charting the destinies of the era, the revolution, the fatherland, and the nation, has led our revolution at the vanguard for more than 60 years, and an absolute belief in the greatness of our party which, upholding the banner of modeling the entire society after the chuche idea, is inheriting Korea's bloodlines and endlessly brightening our style of socialism.

The characteristics of our people's socialist belief and the firmness of their belief lie in the fact that through a long, arduous struggle that has lasted not merely one or two days but tens of years, they have firmly believed in how great their party and their leader [suryong] are and how wise their leadership is and have been consolidated by the party and the leader.

Our people have come to cherish a belief in socialism deeper in their hearts than anyone else because they, under the leadership of the party and the leader, have carried out the revolution based upon the most correct guiding idea, the chuche idea, from the very beginning.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, a guiding principle plays the role of compass in the social and historical movement. Just as a ship floating in the vast sea can sail toward its destination along a correct route only when it has a compass, one can walk along the straight road of victory without any trivial twist and turn in a struggle to build socialism only when there are a scientific guiding idea and correct leadership.

A decisive guarantee for successfully building socialism in each of the countries that have different characteristics lies in carrying out the revolution in each country's style based upon its own guiding idea, and people of such a country can hold fast to national sovereignty and dignity generation after generation and carry out the revolution to the end.

A belief in socialism means a belief in the socialist ideas and a belief in the revolutionary ideas of the leader [suryong] of the working class. Therefore, for the communists and people, a belief in ideas other than the revolutionary ideas of their party and their leader is unthinkable. Defending and holding fast to the revolutionary ideas of the leader [suryong] means holding fast to the revolution and socialism.

Our people are very proud people who have struggled under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea from the first day when they began to cultivate the revolutionary road. As a creative idea that reflects the popular masses' aspirations for independence and the demand of our era, the chuche idea, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created, most correctly elucidates the future road of the revolution for achieving the people's independence.

From the initial stage of pioneering the revolution, our people possessed the great chuche idea. Therefore, all issues that were brought forth in the revolutionary struggle and construction work were resolved not through existing formulas or policies of other countries, but through our own style by standing from the position of the chuche idea. Also, our people were always able to enhance the ever-victorious history without the slightest twists and turns.

The reason our people were able to possess a strong and mighty party and revolutionary government, and an invincible army, which was never before possessed in history, was due to the great chuche idea. Also, the reason our people were able to thoroughly carry out the socialist revolution during the shortest period of time and vigorously launch a strong socialism which was elucidated with self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense, was due to the embodiment of the chuche idea.

Brilliant victories and results were achieved in the revolution and construction and a great reality was created under the banner of the chuche idea. Through the process of enhancing the dignity of the fatherland and nation with each passing day, our people possessed the firm conviction that the chuche idea, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created, is indeed the most correct guiding ideology in the revolution of our era, and that the socialist cause can be completed to the end when struggle is carried out under the guiding principle of the chuche idea.

Our people's faith toward socialism is a conviction of the correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche idea, and an unwavering determination to carry out the revolution to the end according to the road to which the chuche idea directs.

If our people did not have their guiding ideology, that is, the chuche idea, and regarded the existing formula as

absolute and carried out the revolution through dogmatic means, our own style of socialism which is superior and unique could not have been constructed, and our people would not have been able to boast of being people who have a clear-cut faith in the future and socialism of today. Our people have never thought about our own style of socialism or their bright future without thinking about the great chuche idea.

The greatness of the nation is determined according to the greatness of the guiding ideology, and the people's faith to construct socialism by adhering to the great guiding ideology cannot be upset by anything.

As long as there is the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and the immortal chuche ideology which elucidates the road to carry out the revolution, socialism cannot by any means be separated from our people, and our people and our own style of socialism will unite as one forever to move toward the one road of victory.

Another reason why our people have especially deeply rooted faith toward socialism today, is that the whole party and all of society achieved the most durable single-hearted unity under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Faith toward socialism is the determination that arises from faith of the revolutionary chuche strength. The revolutionary chuche strength means the cohesion and unity in which the broad popular masses are firmly united around the party and the leader.

The strength of the popular masses which is firmly united around one social and political organic body centering around the party and the leader is inexhaustible. The people who are united as such resolutely adhere to the revolutionary banner overfilled with faith and optimism in whatever circumstance.

Cohesion and unity which is firmly united under one mind and the one intention of the party, the leader, and the popular masses is an ever-victorious weapon, and a nation and country which realized this kind of unity can continue to carry out the revolution generation after generation and display their dignity to all the nations of the world.

We realized the most solid cohesion and unity, that is the single-hearted unity of the whole party and all of the society, which has never before in history been achieved.

The appearance of our society is that all the people, regardless of being workers, peasants, soldiers, or intellectuals, firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary ideology; firmly unite according to revolutionary integrity and brotherly love; and endlessly carry out loyalty and filial piety toward the party and the leader.

For our people there is only one ideology, one goal, and one rule and order. The invincibility of the cohesion and unity of our people in which ten million people speak the same way whenever they talk and walk in the same style whenever they walk, was already clearly displayed through numerous miraculous results in our revolution and construction.

Since our people possess this kind of just invincible cohesion and unity that can be boasted of to the whole world, our people have the firm faith of achieving the ultimate victory in the socialist cause and do not fear anything even though our people are faced with all kinds of barriers.

Our people are persistently struggling with a firm belief that no matter how powerful imperialist forces of aggression may launch an invasion, they can defeat them at a blow, that no matter how enormous a socialist construction project they are assigned to, they can easily carry it out, and that no matter how violent a storm of history they may face, they can hold fast to the revolutionary banner to the end. This is the revolutionary virtue of our people who are living in a proud country in which single-minded unity is achieved. The unity and cohesion of our revolution is being strengthened as time goes by under the leadership of our party, which is marching forward under the slogan of modeling the entire society after the chuche idea. Thanks to this proud reality of our revolution, our people's strength will grow a hundred or thousand fold, and thanks to this invincible strength, our style of socialism will be ever-victorious.

That our people have come to cherish a belief in socialism deeper in their hearts than anyone else is related, to an important degree, to the fact that under the party's leadership, they are living and carrying out the revolution in the most excellent chuche-oriented socialist society that the world's people envy.

Each social system strongly affects its people's ideological and spiritual world. A social system whose prospects are bright and filled with hopes gives worthwhile lives and happiness to its people, and a social system that is on the way to destruction gives pessimism and despair to its people.

The happiness of the people who have successfully built the tower of socialism and who have begun to enjoy the most excellent new socialist lives earlier than anyone else is incomparably great, and their love for and belief in socialism is not shaking under any circumstances. Genuine socialism, which mankind has dreamed of as an ideal and which numerous revolutionaries have struggled for even by risking their lives, has been wonderfully built today in our country. The state wholly and responsibly takes care of the people's lives under our country's socialist system in which everything serves the popular masses.

Our people who are living in a country where the free compulsory educational system and the free medical care system have been implemented and where even the word tax has disappeared feel in their hearts how valuable their new socialist lives are.

Our people once lived while suffering all forms of mistreatment and humiliation under decades of colonial rule. Our people who began to enjoy freedom and happiness and to display national honor and dignity for the first time under the chuche-oriented socialist system which was erected by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is being

brightened by our party will in no way lower the socialist banner or repeat their painful past.

There can be nothing that imperialism and capitalism can give to people who are carrying out the revolution and working. If there is anything capitalism did to mankind and the world, it would be that it has led billions of people to suffer from starvation and poverty, the harshest exploitation and mistreatment, injustice and misfortune.

Because they know very well the difference between the rotten capitalist lives and our socialist lives in which all the popular masses, as masters of state and society, are enjoying independent and creative lives to their hearts' content, our people are ardently resolved to make no concession with regard to our chuche-oriented style of socialism but instead to eternally brighten it. Therefore, our people are thoroughly destroying all forms of antisocialist maneuvers by the imperialists with a high class consciousness and patriotism and scoring new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. Truly, a belief harbored by people, who have achieved single-minded unity with the most correct guiding idea under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and who have built the most excellent and unique socialism, is an absolute and firm one that cannot be shaken by anything.

Our people's belief in socialism, which was born and firmly consolidated based upon a great source and a great reality that will be brilliant no matter how many generations may come and no matter how much time may pass, will not be shaken even though billions of years may pass.

Today, we are vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea. All the struggles that our people are waging in the nineties are worthwhile tasks designed to steadfastly defend and adhere to our style of socialism which was built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is being led by our party, and honorable struggles to more vigorously demonstrate the honor and dignity of the chuche fatherland. Highly conscious of this duty of the era, we must more highly display the revolutionary spirit and combat capabilities and must unchangingly adhere to a socialist belief that we cherish deep in our hearts.

If one has loyalty toward the party and the leader and a strong belief in socialism, then, just like anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, he can become a hero whom the people, the fatherland, and the era recognize, and a loyalist and indomitable fighter in defending the party and the revolution and will brighten our style of socialism just like the working class in Kangson or the grandmother (Taesong).

Today, our party is mapping out a grand plan to fully display the superiority of our country's socialism and to provide happier and more worthwhile lives to our people and is energetically leading the struggle to carry out this plan. In hearty response to the party's intention, we must score great revolutionary upsurges on all the fronts of socialist construction and fill the entire country with the spirits of creation, struggle, advance, and innovation.

Nothing can stop the people from aspiring for independence and marching forward toward socialism. The revolutionary cause of our people who, taking great national pride in the fact that they have built the most excellent socialism under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and loudly singing the songs of struggle and victory, are vigorously marching forward is eternally ever-victorious and invincible.

## Socialism Centered on 'Popular Masses' Lauded

*SK0606033991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0008 GMT 4 Jun 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 4 June special article: "Our Own Style of Socialism Is Socialism That Completely Embodies the Desire and Demands of the Working Class"]

[Text] Fully explaining in his historical document "Our Own Style of Socialism Centered on the Popular Masses Is Invincible, Ever-Victorious" the essential feature of our own style of socialism centered on the popular masses which has fully embodied the great chuche idea, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has made clear that our own style of socialism is one that has embodied the desire and demands of the working class most completely.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Our own style of socialism centered on the popular masses is socialism that has most thoroughly embodied the desire and demands of the working class.

This thesis is the classic definition of the basic feature and class nature of our own style of socialism centered on the popular masses. The basic element that defines the class nature of society is determined by the ideological basis of the society and the demands and interests of the class and social groups it embodies.

Socialism is a society based on the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the pull and superiority of socialism is guaranteed by the scientific, revolutionary nature and practicality of the ideology and theory on which it stands.

The chuche idea is the ideological foundation on which our own style of socialism is built. That our socialism assumes the chuche idea as its ideological foundation is the reason why our own style of man-centered socialism becomes one that most completely embodies the desire and demands of the working class.

The chuche idea, which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the revolutionary ideology of the working class which has embodied the desire of the working class.

Man which the chuche idea makes out to be the master of everything, as well as the most valuable and powerful being is none but the working masses. The chuche idea defines the working class as the core unit of the driving force behind the revolution.

The main driving force behind the revolution is the united body of the leader, party, and the masses. The working

class plays the leading role in uniting around the party and leader and in honoring the party and leader.

The working class is the class that has embodied the essential demands of man for living and developing independently and creatively at the highest level.

What the working class asks for is to enjoy an independent, creative life after freeing itself from all manner of subjugation and constraints and its historic mission is to completely realize independence for the popular masses after freeing all the members of society from all manner of subjugation and constraints.

Socialism in our country, built as it is on the chuche idea, embodies the desire and demands of the working class most thoroughly.

Pulsing in the proud history of building, consolidating, and developing our own style of socialism is the devoted struggle staged and vanguard role played by the working class which is wisely led by the party and leader.

It has been a struggle to build socialism suitable to the desire and demands of the working class based on the chuche idea. Since our country was a backward, semi-feudalistic, colonial society, the working class was not numerous in the past. However, the working class, an advanced class with the most powerful awareness of independence and revolution-mindedness, constitutes the core force behind the revolution.

Claiming the working class as the leading class of the revolution from the stage of anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assumed the class demand of the working class, along with their national demand, as the starting point of all lines and policies.

All manner of revolutions, ranging from the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution to the antifeudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction, have been successfully carried out under the leadership of the working class.

Our working class is now growing stronger without interruption, and, with its role further enhanced, is now successfully realizing the cause of converting the entire society into a working class.

Above all, all the members of society are being converted into the working class in our country, according to the desire and demands of the working class.

By definition, socialism is a society of the working class. A full-fledged, consummate socialist society is a classless society in which all the sectors have been turned into the working class, with all the people becoming the working class and the social relations remodeled on the pattern of the working class.

From the day it made its appearance on the stage of history, the working class has struggled to build a classless society under the slogan of abolishing the class. The cause of abolishing the class and realizing a classless society is the basic desire of the working class—a historic task claimed by none other than the working class.

Our country, claiming the working class as the leading class of the revolution, is energetically carrying out socialist construction on the strength of the working class.

Not only has our party consolidated the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically, but it also actively struggles to have them revolutionized.

It sees to it that the working class raise its revolution-mindedness, organization-mindedness, and discipline-mindedness without interruption by raising the functions and roles of the plants, enterprises, and party organizations and by strengthening the ideological indoctrination and organizational training among the working class. In this way, our party has seen to it that the working class becomes the columns and cornerstones propping up our party and play the leading role in defending and safeguarding the socialist cause.

Our working class is now vigorously struggling in the van of socialist construction under the leadership of the party and leader.

To say that our socialism is a society that has embodied the essential demands of the working class does not mean that it is a society built for the working class only.

The demands of the working class are identical to the demands of all classes and sectors which are concerned about social progress. Society that has embodied the demands of the working class can also be responsive to the demands of the diverse classes and sectors.

The chuche idea defines not just the working class, but also the broad masses from all walks of life, including peasants and intellectuals, as the composing elements of the driving force behind the revolution and then requires that their interest be defended.

The peasants constitute the basic composing elements of the driving force behind the revolution along with the working class, thereby becoming the source of energy for the revolution.

Along the road indicated by the thesis on the socialist rural questions, the cause of industrializing and modernizing the agriculture and of converting the peasants into the working class is being brilliantly realized in our country thanks to the working class' guidance to the peasants, assistance to the agriculture given by the industries, and support to the rural community provided by the cities strengthened in all directions.

From the beginning of the revolution, our party claimed the intellectuals as the composing elements of the driving force behind the revolution as well as the major revolutionary force and has led them on a single-track revolutionary road.

Under the leadership of the party and leader, our intellectuals, too, are fully displaying their revolutionary zeal and creative talents in all fields of the revolution and construction as the intellectuals serving for the working class.

At the same time, our country is leading those who have been remolded as the socialist working people, regardless of what classes and sectors they may have belonged to in the past, on the road leading to socialism and communism, with firm trust in them as the durable revolutionary companion, not merely as a temporary companion.

Our country also completely embodies the collective principle in all areas of social life according to the desire of the working class. Collectivism is one of the characteristics that are most essential to the working class.

The working class calls on all the people to free themselves from all manner of exploitation and oppression and form a lasting sociopolitical organic body and live independently and creatively, sharing the same weal and woe, life and death.

The essential demand of the working class is to completely realize independence for all the entire popular masses based on collectivism, while opposing the individualistic egoism.

The demands of the working class as such are identical to the essential demands of men and the common desire of mankind that aspires for independence.

Socialism is a society built on collectivism. Socialist society is such that it places the demands and interests of the social groups united as a single sociopolitical organic body and the demands of the working class ahead of everything.

The chuche idea has made it clear that the popular masses, not the individuals, are the driving force behind the revolution and that mankind requires collectivism, not individualism, as its essential demand.

Our country is consolidating and developing the socialist system on the basis of collectivism. Driven by its essential demands, socialism should take the road of strengthening collectivism. Only then can it completely realize independence for the popular masses and make them highly display their creative might.

In our own style of socialism the socialist system is managed and run based on the collectivist principle. By modernizing and industrializing the rural economy even further along the road indicated by the rural thesis, they are being advanced toward a large-scale communist economy and even the plants and enterprises are managed and run in accordance with the demands of the Taean Work Method.

To say that socialism is built on collectivism does not mean to suggest that individual interests are ignored. In socialist society, individual interests and collective interests are identical and individual interests are to be found in collective interests.

In our socialist society in which the chuche idea, an idea that regards man as the most valuable being, has been embodied, not only collective interests but also individual interests are valued, and everyone is provided the maximum consideration.

In essence, the superiority of our socialism lies in the fact that each individual develops himself and enjoys happy life amid the collective prosperity and development.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea that "Our Own Style of Socialism is Socialism that Has Embodied the Desire and Demands of the Working Class" shows that the leadership of the working class should be strengthened.

Since socialist society is a society that has embodied the essential demands of the working class, socialist and communist construction can be realized only under the leadership of the party, the vanguard unit of the working class.

The party of the working class is the one and only guiding force in socialist society. No political organization can substitute the position and role of the party of the working class as the guiding force in socialist society.

To hand over to some political party other than the party of the working class the leadership over socialist society which has embodied the demands of the working class is, ultimately, the same as abandoning socialism.

Apart from the leadership of the party of the working class, it is impossible to guarantee the ideological and volitional unity of the popular masses, to give play to the collective superiority inherent to socialism, or to explore the untrodden road leading to communism.

As the party of the working class, our party is now leading the revolution and construction by taking full responsibility for them.

The position and role of our party as the guiding force of socialist society are firm, unwavering, and absolute.

Our party has assumed the chuche idea which is centered on the popular masses as its guiding ideology and the consummation of the cause of independence for the popular masses as its goal to achieve through struggle. Herein lies the basic feature of our party which serves for the working class and the popular masses as the revolutionary party.

Our party which is boundlessly loyal to the working class and people formulates policy only after finding out what the working class and people want, while resolutely defending and implementing the revolutionary principles under any circumstances.

Our people, regarding the Workers' Party of Korea, the party of the working class, as the one and only guiding force, entrust their fate to the party and faithfully upholding the leadership of the party.

The party and leader guide the revolution and construction with its trust placed in the working class and people, while the working class and people uphold the party and leader with their fate entrusted entirely to them. Herein lies the firm guarantee for our own style of socialism to endlessly strengthen and develop itself into a superior socialism in which the desire and demands of the working class have been completely embodied.

When the party members and working people deeply study the ideas and theories contained in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "Our Own Style of Socialism Centered on the Popular Masses is Invincible and Ever-victorious" and cherish them as if they were their own flesh and blood, they will take greater pride in living and carrying out the revolution in our own style of socialism.

### KCNA Review of 6 Jun Pyongyang Press

*SK0606074391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the president and director general of Organisacion Editorial Mexicana S.A. and president of the Association of the National Olympic Committees, and his companions.

A message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to King Carl Gustaf on the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden is carried in papers.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of a meeting held to convey as gifts the Hyangsan primary school and the Hyangsan senior middle school built in the area of Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, under the care of President Kim Il-song.

The paper informs the readers that Cuban and Lao papers carried "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Papers carry accounts of a Pyongyang memorial service on the 65th anniversary of the death of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, and the memorial address made there by Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

It is reported in papers that party and government cadres, working people, People's Army soldiers laid wreaths at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok and before the bronze statue of Kim Hyong-chik.

NODONG SINMUN carries messages of greeting sent by the C.C., the WPK to P.V. Narasimha Rao who was elected president of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and to the first national convention of the Liberal Bolivia Movement.

Published in papers is an obituary of Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member of the C.C., the WPK, which was published by the C.C., the WPK, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK, a brief history of the late Ho Chong-suk and news of the formation of a state funeral committee.

NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Firmly Prepare the Children's Union Members To Be Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche", on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union (June 6, 1946).

Papers inform the readers that the national meeting of the Children's Union closed.

Weeding is being vigorously accelerated on cooperative farms across the country, according to papers.

NODONG SINMUN carries words of members of the delegation of the India-Korea Chuche Society who visited our country under the title "Ideal Human Society Is Being Built in Korea of the East."

Carried in the paper is a declaration on the situation released by the Central Committee of the South Korea National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on the on-going mass resistance for the termination of the "security-oriented rule" and the ouster of the present "regime".

The paper comes out with commentaries denouncing the No Tae-u ruling group for its brutal repression of patriotic democratic forces and students in South Korea.

Kim Chol-chu University of Education registered as its honorary student martyr Kim Yong-kyun, a student of Andong National College, who had burnt himself to death in protest against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, says the paper.

The paper gives an account of the South Korean people's struggle including a report that the South Korean students demanded the resignation of the "acting prime minister".

The paper in a commentary captioned "Anachronistic Mode of Thinking" denounces the U.S. imperialists' anti-DPRK campaign over the nuclear issue.

The press reports that the party and government of China attach importance to the education for the posterity, the 27th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) opened, the president of Lebanon called upon the people to participate in the reconstruction of the country, Soviet papers lamented over the insolvency of the Soviet Union and the defence minister of Germany made public a disarmament plan.

Papers observe the national day of Sweden.

"Contradictions between the United States and the ASEAN Countries" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

## South Korea

### Six Soldiers Said Members of Pro-North Group

*SK0606012991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 91 p 3*

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] and the Defense Security Command [DSC] yesterday announced that they have jointly uncovered a pro-Pyongyang underground organization comprising students and graduates of the Seoul National University, the country's most prestigious university.

The NPH said that it has requested arrest warrants for 18 core members of the organization which is alleged to have praised North Korean leader Kim Il-song's "chuche" (self-reliance) ideology.

Among the 18 people for which arrest warrants were sought are six Army soldiers, the NPH and DSC said.

Police said investigation is under way of about 100 members of the organization, self-named "the National Liberation Activists Group," including Yi Chol-sang, chairman of the Student Council of Seoul National University [SNU], who are at large.

The group members, who are all SNU students or graduates, have tried to establish a socialist state through a violent revolution for national liberation and national democracy, according to the police.

Police confiscated from them some 40 kinds of pro-North Korean books and pamphlets.

They are suspected of inciting or spearheading some 60 antigovernment demonstrations, including the recent seizure of the ruling party headquarters, police said.

Police said the activist group members have also published 40 kinds of booklets praising North Korea's chuche (self-reliance) ideology and calling for a socialist revolution.

They have distributed such printed matters at demonstration sites and used them as texts for their group studies, according to the police.

Six soldiers from Seoul National University have tried to instill their socialist ideology into fellow soldiers while serving in the Army, police said.

The "activists" have won some 400 "reserve members" to their side, trying to expand their organization, police said.

Police also said they have let Yi Chol-sang be elected as SNU Student Council chairman and vice chairman of Chondaehyop, or the National Council of Student Representatives, in a bid to grasp the hegemony of the two important student activist groups.

Police said the six incumbent soldiers were transfered to the Defense Security Command.

The National Security Laws bans organization, praise and inspiration of "antistate groups."

## Culture Minister Proposes Festival With North

*SK0606041191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 91 p 2*

[Text] The government plans to hold a cultural festival, hopefully with North Korea, this fall in time with the admission of two Koreas to the United Nations, a National Unification Board official said yesterday.

Various events that may be held during the festival include a "public discussion on unification" among South and North Koreans, which North Korea has recently proposed in a radio broadcast, he said.

The idea of holding the festival was put forward by Minister of Culture Yi O-yong during a meeting of the unification-related cabinet ministers yesterday, he said. Other ministers supported the idea, the official said.

Ministers or vice ministers of 15 government ministries, including the Foreign, Defense, Home Affairs, Justice and Finance ministries, attended the meeting which was presided over by Deputy Prime Minister and Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung.

Worker-level officials will soon meet to work out the festival plan in detail, he said. A task force will be formed under the prime minister's office, if necessary.

The ministers also agreed to again urge North Korea to hold the fourth round of the South-North Prime Ministers' talks at "an appropriate time," which had been scheduled for February this year but has been suspended by the North, the official said.

The ministers shared the view that Pyongyang's decision to enter the United Nations would not bring about immediate changes in its policy toward Seoul, he said.

They, however, stressed the necessity for continuous efforts on the side of Seoul, to induce the opening of North Korea and to promote inter-Korean exchanges.

The ministers decided to push ahead the Seoul proposal for concluding a basic agreement governing future relations between the South and the North, he said.

They also agreed that the government should strengthen diplomatic efforts to promote unification after two Koreas enter the United Nations.

## North Reportedly To Return More U.S. Remains

*SK0606090691 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 91 p 2*

[Report by Yi Nak-yon from Tokyo]

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea has decided to strengthen its diplomatic offensive toward Western countries and speed up work to normalize diplomatic relations with not only the United States but also with EC countries, on the occasion of North Korea deciding to practically accept the ROK's proposal of North-South simultaneous entry into the United Nations.

It was revealed on 6 June by a Tokyo source well-informed on North Korea's movements that North Korea for the second time will return to the United States the remains of U.S. soldiers who died during the Korean war sometime in June, at the earliest. Also, North Korea plans to create a diplomatic environment to normalize relations with EC countries, and after it enters the United Nations in September, North Korea will carry out full-dress efforts to normalize relations with major Western countries via the UN arena.

This source said that to improve relations with the United States, North Korea returned five bodies of U.S. soldiers to the United States in 28 May 1990 and continued: "It is known that North Korea is planning to return more bodies

of U.S. soldiers than the first time. This is to show that preparations are being made to show some kind of sincerity aimed at normalizing relations with the United States."

This source [said] he recently was informed of this fact by a high-level North Korean official and stated: "To promote negotiations with Japan, which is currently in a stalemate, so that diplomatic relations can be established, North Korea is hurrying to improve relations with the United States. It also seems that it intends to improve relations with EC countries to accelerate relations with the United States."

This source said that to overcome the issue of nuclear inspection which is the greatest barrier in improving relations with major Western countries, there is a possibility that North Korea will present a new compromise during the directors' meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which will be held on 10 June in Vienna, Austria. This source added, however, that it is difficult to forecast what its content will be.

## Chinese Tourism Officials 'Flocking' to Seoul

*SK3105023291 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 91 p 3*

[Text] Chinese tourism officials are flocking to South Korea not only to promote ties but to collect information on Korea's tourist policies as an increasing number of people make trips between China and Korea.

Particularly since the opening of a ferry service between Korea's port of Inchon and Weihai on the Shandong peninsula in mid-September last year, just before the Beijing Asian Games, the number of Korean tourists to China has risen sharply.

"While staying here, the Chinese officials show high interest in information on tourism-related government organizations and private businesses or collecting data," sources at the state-run Korea National Tourism Corp. (KNTC) said yesterday.

Though Korea and China have yet to conclude diplomatic relations, trade and personnel exchanges are soaring on the coattails of exchanges of trade representatives earlier this year.

A three-member Chinese tourist delegation, led by Yang Eryu, vice president of the China Travel Service (CTS), flew to Seoul May 16 at the invitation of Samil Travel Service Co., the KNTC sources said.

The delegation, including Wang Dayan, deputy CTS manager for Asia and Africa, and Jin Yingzi, a sales representative, had consultations with KNTC and other tourist agencies chiefly on how to attract Koreans to China, according to a Samil official.

CTS, a semi-official organization set up last January to promote tourism businesses, is directly controlled by a department of the State Council.

More recently, a four-member Chinese delegation, headed by Hu Guoyou of the China International Trade Service (CITS), arrived in Seoul May 18 to take part in Trade Exhibition 91 of the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC), which ran May 23 through May 29, they said.

## PRC Cuts Into Share of Exports to Markets

*SK1505012691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Cheap labor and a drastic devaluation of the Chinese currency are eating away at South Korea's share of exports to major markets, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said Wednesday.

Chinese exports have expanded rapidly during the past few years and will soon be far ahead of Korea's, KFTA said.

In 1988, Korea had exports of 60.7 billion U.S. dollars and China of 47.5 billion dollars. The gap narrowed in 1990 to 65 billion dollars for Korea and 62 billion dollars for China.

During the first three months of this year, the disparity dwindled to less than 2 billion dollars—Korea at 15.3 billion dollars and China at 13.3 billion dollars.

In exports to the United States, Korea topped China by 11.6 billion dollars in 1988, 7.7 billion dollars in 1989, and 3.3 billion dollars last year.

Korea's exports to Japan have been dwarfed by China's already. Korea was ahead of China by 1.9 billion dollars in 1988 and 1989, but in 1990 China pulled in front by 400 million dollars.

KFTA said the continued devaluation of the Chinese yuan over the last three years and low wages were prime factors in the expansion of Chinese exports.

Production line wages increased an average 70.7 percent in South Korea over the last three years, compared with 45.5 percent in China. The Chinese yuan has lost 29.6 percent against the dollar since the end of 1988 and the Korean won fell a mere 5.7 percent.

## Firms Complain Chinese Imports Ruining Business

*SK2405031891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 24 May 91*

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—A deluge of Chinese towels has put one out of 10 South Korean towel makers out of business, at least temporarily, according to the Korea towel cooperatives and business sources.

The sources say China sold 2.67 million U.S. dollars of towels in Korea during the first quarter, and more than 2 million dollars worth in April.

The trend is likely to continue and imports will be almost double last year's, they said. China sold 10.02 million dollars of towels in Korea last year and is expected to top 20 million dollars this year.

Wet towels, given to customers in restaurants to wipe their hands, entered Korea in 1989 and have nearly monopolized the market. Chinese bathroom towels have taken over more than half the Korean market.

There are in excess of 100 towel manufacturers in the nation and more than 10 have cut operations or closed their workshops due to sluggish sales despite local elections and the onset of the picnic season. Towels are one of the most common gifts given out by election candidates and at company picnics.

According to the sources, the import price of a Chinese towel is 30 percent lower than the price of a Korean towel and Hong Kong suppliers usually slash that to half in the high-demand season.

Fanning the situation are the few Korean trading companies that purchase Chinese towels on an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) basis.

"If the government does not allow tariffs on raw material imports and take other steps, the 70 billion-won domestic towel market will be dominated by Chinese towels," a business source said.

## Coal Imports From Socialist Countries Listed

*SK1305105991 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 13 May 91 p 26*

[Text] Korea has been leaning on three socialist countries—China, Vietnam and North Korea—for anthracite coal imports this year.

According to the Daihan Coal Corporation, Korea's anthracite coal import sources, which had included the U.S. and the Soviet Union until last year, are concentrating on the three socialist countries this year. Thus, Korea's anthracite coal imports from the three countries totaled 298,000 tons (258,000 tons from China, 21,000 tons from Vietnam and 19,000 tons from North Korea) during the first quarter of the year. A total of 1.7 million tons will be imported from the three countries by the end of this year.

Last year, Korea imported a 798,000 tons of anthracite coal, of which 438,000 tons were imported from China, 229,000 tons from Vietnam, 95,000 tons from the Soviet Union and 36,000 tons from the U.S.

## Samsung To Introduce Soviet Ultramodern Materials

*SK2305073791 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 May 91 p 6*

[Excerpts] The Samsung trading company is expanding technological cooperation with the Soviet Union by introducing the Soviet Union's technology for manufacturing carbon compound materials, ultramodern new-type materials.

On 17 May, (Gulichuki), vice chairman of the Licensing Trade Association, which is a Soviet channel for technological transfer with foreign countries, revealed: "The Samsung trading company and the Symbollogno [name as transliterated] Company, which is the Soviet Union's biggest synthetic fiber research institute, concluded a temporary contract to transfer technology for manufacturing carbon compound materials and ultramodern new-type materials used in the aviation industry." [passage omitted]

Samsung revealed that it will also introduce from the Licensing Trade Association, the technology to manufacture dying materials used in the precision chemical industry and the chemical process technology, by the end of next year at the latest.

## Dailies View Students' Attack on Premier

*SK0606111691*

[Editorial Report] Seoul Korean-language newspapers on 4 and 5 June carry editorials related to the 3 June incident in which Prime Minister Chong Won-sik was kicked, punched, and pelted with eggs and flour by student activists at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on 4 June carries on page two a 900-word editorial entitled "Violence on the Prime Minister is Unpardonable and Inconceivable." Labeling the attack on the prime minister an "inconceivable shocking act," the editorial says it is tantamount not only to "lynching their teacher," but to "attacking their parents." The editorial deplores the violence which it says can only be interpreted as as "an attitude of challenging our government system." The paper calls for thorough investigations into the incident and stern punishment of those involved.

On page 3 of its 4 June edition, CHUNGANG ILBO carries a 1,700-word editorial also entitled "Violence on the Prime Minister Is Inconceivable and Unpardonable." The centrist paper says that on hearing the news of the "unprecedented" attack on the prime minister, the people "seethed with indignation and were at a loss for words." The editorial prescribes the act as "against humanity, anti-intellectual, and running counter to democracy." Describing the motive and aim of what student activists and other dissident organizations call the "struggle for democratization," the editorial declares that the violence against the prime minister can only be interpreted as "a deliberate act in a bid to fan distrust among the people toward government power, law, and order by humiliating and lynching the prime minister, the highest responsible person in government power." It urges the people to make efforts to root out all undemocratic acts from society.

The liberal TONG-A ILBO, on page 2 of its 4 June edition, carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Violence Must Be Rooted Out. Students of Hanguk University for Foreign Studies Who Were Involved in the Incident Should Be Punished." Expressing indignation and disappointment over the students' attack on the prime minister, the editorial says: "Seeing the young intellectuals' immoral conduct of humiliating and assaulting an old professor who came to their school for a 'last lecture,' after renouncing their reason, we cannot but express our disappointment. It is a misfortune for the future of the country that there are still young students in our society who have lost genuineness and morality that young intellectuals should possess after

having been swayed by an extreme political ideology." The editorial continues: The students' attack on the prime minister is "an act which has impaired our morality and destroyed our moral value, including the norm of our living, ethics, and decorum."

The editorial then stresses the need to sternly punish those students involved in the attack and, at the same time, urges student activists to renounce their "anachronistic political ideology."

On page 1 of its 5 June edition, the pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries a 1,700-word editorial entitled "Immoral Act Which Terrorized the Country. If the Current Situation Is Left As It Is, All Our People Will Be Destined To Perish Together." The editorial backgrounds the "so-called struggle for democratization by student activists and other dissident organizations, which has become more violent in recent months." It then says: "In a nutshell, the fact that the prime minister of a country was beaten by a group of students on campus is indeed shameful."

The editorial concludes that the students' attack "teaches us that if we leave the current chaotic situation in our country as it is, all the people are destined to perish." It stresses the need for stern measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The evening pro-government newspaper KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 3 of its 5 June edition carries a 1,000-word editorial headlined "No Tolerance for Violence—Public Opinion Became Angry After Hearing About Violence Against Premier."

Stating that "with the mob attack on Prime Minister, the dissident groups and extremist radical students have lost ground," the editorial says: "The 'silent majority,' which has endured all manner of inconvenience and not said a word about fire bottles and tear gas, for over a month since a student was beaten to death, has now begun to voice its opinion."

The editorial continues: "Citizens who watched TV on the evening of 3 June directed their anger to the news organizations, saying: "The violence and insanity of the students who have gone berserk can no longer be condoned."

The paper notes that the students claim to be advocates of democracy, but actually they have become captives of a certain ideology, who praise the political system in North Korea. As a minority among the student population, the editorial says, they should not be allowed to remain on the campuses. "To keep these radical students off campuses, the majority of the good students who have to date remained mere spectator out of selfishness, eating the bread of idleness, should rise up in defense of their schools."

In concluding, the editorial notes "the important changes in the attitude of the 'silent majority' which has begun to voice its opinion." It calls on the dissident groups to "heed the voice of the silent majority."

On page 3 of its 5 June edition, the conservative CHOSON ILBO carries a 1,000-word editorial under the heading "Those Involved in Movement Are Corrupted." The editorial says that people saw in the attack on the prime minister "moral backsliding" on the part of students and shudder at the thought that there might be an organized force behind the students.

The editorial continues: The "mob attack on the prime minister does not seem to be accidental. It seems to be a well-orchestrated, premeditated act, and it has left the strong impression that those students who physically abused the prime minister were nothing but perpetrators; they were not masterminds."

Branding the student movement as having become corrupted, the editorial says: "What the force lurking behind them seek to achieve is to create chaos in society." It warns: "The radical students seem to have forgotten one important thing: if they fail to win public support, they have no ground in our society to stand on."

CHOSON ILBO concludes: "Apparently, the mob attack on the prime minister is an act we are ashamed of and deplore. However, we should be wise enough to convert it into an opportunity to start over democratization and bring an end to the extremist radical student movement."

The independent left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN, on page 2 of its 5 June edition, carries a 1,200-word editorial headlined "Mob Attack on Prime Minister Will Serve as Stumbling Block to Reunification—It Should Never Be Allowed to Be Used as Opportunity To Intensify Crackdown on Dissidents."

Describing the attack as "a great shock," the editorial says: "We find it important to note the fact that this incident took place on campus." Saying that if it had been accidental, an act that spontaneously flared up between the prime minister and students on the street, public criticism would have been far less acrimonious.

The editorial continues: "Regardless of whether they meant it or not, this unfortunate development has dealt a fatal blow to the student activists involved in the movement as a whole and damaged the morality of the dissident forces struggling to achieve democracy."

HANGYORE SINMUN urges the student body at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies to apologize for what they have done to the prime minister, which eventually has placed a stumbling block on the road to democratization."

The paper warns the government authorities against using the incident as an opportunity to intensify the crackdown on dissident groups, saying: "If they do, they should know that it will lead to enormously unfortunate consequences."

## Police Go After 'Extreme Left-Wing Elements'

*SK0606124091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[By Kim Hyung-keun]

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Claiming an outpouring of anger over an assault on the prime minister as a mandate from the South Korean public, the police

have launched a massive operation directed against radical students and dissidents to eradicate "extreme left-wing elements."

The targets of their action say they will not allow the government to use the incident, in which Prime Minister Chong Won-sik was pelted with eggs and flour, as an excuse to crack down on "democratic and national forces" and they will continue to try and topple the government.

By taking advantage of the sympathy generated for Chong by the half-hour melee and the students' loss of support, the government wants to put an end to the six weeks of social unrest sparked by the police fatal beating of freshman Kang Kyong-tae on April 26.

What seems most to have excited the general public is that Chong had doffed his premier's hat in favor of his professor's hat at the time of the egg-throwing incident, leading to talk of the students' "brutality." This is undoubtedly a godsend for the government, which was tip-toeing through the student-government confrontations because most middle-class Koreans were sitting solidly on the sidelines.

In a pre-dawn raid Thursday, riot police detained 85 students at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Kyunghee University in eastern Seoul, confiscating half a truckload of firebombs, placards and steel pipes. They failed to round up any of the 16 student leaders who allegedly assaulted Chong.

A day before, 100,000 wanted leaflets carrying the photographs and descriptions of the students were distributed to police stations across the country.

Since Kang's killing, the police and the government had not felt sure enough of themselves to raid a campus until now.

Kang was the first person killed by the police during a demonstration and his death led to nine protest self-immolations and massive nationwide street demonstrations, posing the biggest political crisis for President No Tae-u since he took office in early 1988.

The drastic change of policy toward students was ordered by No, who was so angered at the news of Chong's humiliation that he gave special instructions for the police to "take thorough steps to eradicate campus violence."

Security-related ministers, such as justice and home affairs, issued bitter criticisms of Korean students Wednesday, defining them as people "abetting class conflict and social unrest to create revolutions."

Another sign of the government's shift to a harder line came when some 475 striking workers were rounded up by the police at Pacific Chemical Co. hours after the campus raids.

The raids came a day after the national police headquarters and Defense Security Command announced that they had arrested 18 members of a pro-Pyongyang underground organization. All the arrested were Seoul National University students or graduates.

The announcement also said there were about 120 members of the leftist group, called the "national liberalization activists."

The Student Council at SNU, one of Korea's most prestigious schools, immediately issued a statement that said, "the announcement is a pure fraud aimed at repressing the student movement."

"The No government should immediately stop its efforts to patch together something out of the mishap and to crack down on democratic and national forces," the nationwide Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyup) told a news conference Wednesday evening.

Also caught in the ferocious backlash Wednesday were 16 workers at Daewoo Precision Industries Co. In Yangsan, South Kyongsang Province, and the head of the outlawed National Teachers Union's Chongyojo branch in Chunchon, Kangwon Province. They were arrested in separate police operations.

The main opposition New Democratic Party said Thursday that the government faced renewed political turmoil and public distrust if it kept on beefing up its "heavy-handed rule" by misusing the egg-throwing incident instead of casting light on the root cause of campus violence.

The government, however, seems not to want to slacken its pace one jot in hunting down dissidents and students to "bring peace and stability to society."

Seoul city police director Kim Won-hwan said Thursday that riot police would enter the Paik Foundation Hospital, guarded by students armed with steel pipes, to take away the body of a student who died in a street clash on May 25 for a post mortem.

"We send our men into universities and factories, and there is no reason not to do that here just because it is hospital," Kim told reporters. "D-day will be Friday or Saturday."

With such a confrontational attitude, the government risks losing the support it so "fortuitously" gained from the assault on the prime minister and critics say it should seek a less radical way of solving the current conflict.

Defying the prosecution's request to hand over the body of Kim Kwi-chung, a French senior at Seoul's Sungkyunkwan University, students and dissidents want to push ahead with a funeral for her on Saturday.

Of the nine who set themselves alight to protest Kang's killing, eight have died. And a 22-year-old man is listed in critical condition at Chonnam National University Hospital, where he has undergone brain surgery for injuries allegedly inflicted by police during a demonstration.

Whether or not the police can claim Kim's body from the hospital in central Seoul, it will remain a time bomb for the dissidents and students who want to use her funeral to turn around their fight against the government.

## Questions of 'Judgment' Arise in Attack on Chong

*SK0606040591 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 91 p 2,5*

[Text] A state of anarchy which was reported on the campus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) during a mob attack on Prime Minister Chong Won-sik Monday has brought up the question of security for high-ranking officials including the prime minister.

Public doubt is generally centered on one question—why were the police, which have been so swift in quelling student demonstrations elsewhere, so passive in protecting the prime minister?

The subdued police action has prompted some activist groups to allege that the government must have intentionally left the prime minister to be attacked by students in order to find excuses for later repression of the student demonstrators.

More basically, people are questioning Prime Minister Chong's judgment of the situation. By braving a visit to a university campus when student demonstrations are at a peak, he has underestimated the gravity of the current situation.

The government, admitting some problems, is investigating the security conditions at that time and said it would punish anybody found negligent in his duty.

It was at about 1 p.m. Monday when Chongnyangni Police, in charge of the district around the university, was first informed that the prime minister would visit the campus on the northeastern Seoul.

An official at the prime minister's office notified the police of Chong's visit about one hour later, asking for "quiet" security. He told the police that the prime minister did not want a "fuss."

Four security guards and 28 plainclothesmen had been placed around the university when the prime minister arrived on foot at about 6 p.m. They were ordered to stay outside the campus. There were no riot police.

Chong cut short his class at about 7:20 p.m. because of student disturbances outside the classroom. The lecture was supposed to end at 8 p.m.

While Chong was pelted with eggs and flour by students, police were kept outside the campus. They couldn't enter the school because students had already locked the front gate.

Police apparently didn't know exactly what was happening on the campus. Several bodyguards for the prime minister attempted to inform police outside of the situation but failed because their walkietalkies didn't communicate with those of police for different frequencies.

Chong reached the school gate at about 7:50 p.m. following a 30-minute assault.

This series of events reveals a lack of information and misjudgment on both sides of police and the prime minister's office, critics say.

They should have stopped Chong from visiting the university by all means if they had taken into account the criticism that had been given to Chong in line with the mass firing of school teachers in 1989, they say.

Police and Chong's aides should have also had more information on the students' moves inside the school before they left the prime minister to decide to give a lecture there.

The prime minister's plan to visit the university "quietly" was itself a mistake, critics say.

Chong reportedly insisted a low-key publicity, saying that he would be there not as a prime minister but as a teacher. Chong, former professor of Seoul National University, had taught graduate school students at HUFS since March this year as a lecturer. He was appointed premier May 24.

It was impossible for Chong, however, to give a lecture like other professors when he is a prime minister and when he was followed by newsmen.

Chong should, therefore, rather have openly discussed his visit with student leaders before coming to the school, considering the unstable campus situation at present, critics say.

Another important feature revealed was the general tendency to underestimate the importance of security activities for protecting the prime minister among government officials.

Five security guards for the prime minister had been left without a car May 26 when Chong was to arrive at Kimpo International Airport from a tour of African countries, two days after his appointment.

The bodyguards managed to get to the airport in time on a bus, which was supposed to bring newsmen to the airport.

This anecdote well indicates the poor security conditions for the prime minister—No.2 man in the government—which is in sharp contrast with the watertight security for the No. 1 man.

## Police Oppose Plan for Demonstrator's Funeral

*SK0606034691 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 91 p 3*

[Text] Dissidents and students yesterday announced they would push for the funeral of a college coed, killed during a street demonstration May 25, on Saturday without an autopsy.

The prosecution, however, declared that the funeral service for Kim Kwi-chong, will never be permitted without an autopsy.

Another round of street clashes is thus expected between students and police as dissidents and students schedule the "fifth pan-national rally" across the nation Saturday.

The announcement for pushing for a funeral, made by the "Pan-national Council," composed of 55 social and political organizations, was contrary to the council's earlier decision that it would consult with the prosecution on the issue of a postmortem.

Observers say the about-face is seen as an attempt to reverse the defensive situation caused by the mob attack on Acting Prime Minister Chong Won-sik Monday evening by some radical students.

Han Sang-yol, a member of the dissident council said in the news conference that the decision is based on the judgment that although an inside probe into the case shows that Kim was apparently killed by the police's offensive, violent suppression of the protesters, the prosecution shows no intention of initiating fact-finding efforts or punishing those responsible for the death of Kim, making a fair autopsy impossible.

"Besides, the bereaved family flatly oppose an autopsy and the objection played a role in the change in our stand," he added.

"Whatever the results of an autopsy might be, our position is that Kim was killed by excessive use of police force and all those responsible including direct assailants as well as commanders of riot police squads deployed at the scene should be punished," he said. An autopsy, which is sure to be used for passing the buck to several riot troopers who directly roughed Kim up, is useless, maintained Chang Ki-pyo, executive chairman of the council.

Yi Su-ho, executive chairman of the Pan-national Council, said Kim's funeral and the 5th pan-national rally would be carried out at the same time in a militant way and that the details of the funeral would be announced today.

In response to the announcement by the committee, the prosecution said that it won't allow the funeral by any means at a time when the exact cause of Kim's death is not determined.

The prosecution stressed that it is an illegal act to hold a funeral if the cause of the death is not revealed. If the special committee were to push ahead with the funeral, there would be no choice but to block the attempt by using police force, it added.

Under current laws, the bereaved family is allowed to bury the body only when a relevant prosecutor issues a license for delivering the body.

If the committee forcibly takes away the body and holds the funeral against laws, those related would face stern punishment, the prosecution said.

## Dissident Leader Reverend Mun Rearrested

*SK0606123991 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The 73-year-old Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a dissident spiritual leader, was rearrested Thursday after the prosecution canceled his sentence suspension.

The protestant clergyman was taken from his home in northern Seoul around 6 P.M. and taken to Yongdungpo prison immediately.

Mun was arrested in April 1989 for unauthorized visit to North Korea in violation of the National Security Law. The law forbids any contact with North Korea without prior government approval.

He was sentenced to seven years but was released in October last year on suspension after his health deteriorated.

The clergyman has recently reemerged as a dissident leader, heading a loose-knit pan-national organization formed immediately after the April 26 police killing of a college student.

The organization has been charged with leading mass anti-government protests since the incident, the largest to sully President No Tae-u since he took office in February 1988.

The prosecution had warned last month when the anti-government demonstrations were at its peak that it may cancel Mun's sentence suspension.

## Candidate Registration for 20 Jun Polls Closes

*SK0606125491 Seoul YONHAP in English 1228 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—Candidate registration for local elections ended Thursday with 3.3-to-1 competition for 866 seats on local councils and unexpectedly high number of independents.

A total of 2,877 candidates registered before the 5 P.M. deadline, according to a final count by the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC). Official campaign period begins June 9 and the nation goes to the polls June 20 to reintroduce local autonomy after a 30-year absence.

Highest competition rate is in Taejon with 4.7-to-1, and the lowest in Northern Kyongsang Province with 2.6-to-1. Fourteen candidates win uncontested.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party fielded 839 candidates, main opposition New Democratic Party 556, and splinter Democratic Party 469.

Independents totaled 967, 33.6 percent of the runners and larger than nominees from any single political party. Most of the independents are reportedly those dropped from party tickets.

Competition rate hovered well over 3-to-1 in most of the constituencies, including 4.1-to-1 in Pusan, 3.9-to-1 in Seoul, 3.6- to-1 in Kwangju, 3.5-to-1 in Taegu and 3.2-to-1 in Inchon.

Kangwon Province came in high at 3.4-to-1, Southern Chungchong and Kyonggi Province 3.3-to-1 and Northern Chungchong Province 3.2- to-1.

Rates in Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces, rival regions with opposite party support, were exceptionally low,

falling under 3- to- 1. Both ruling and opposition parties made minimal nomination in the rival provinces, according to CEMC.

The June 20 election will choose local councilmen in six major cities and nine provinces. It will be the second set of polls in reinstating local autonomy, the first one held last March in smaller constituencies where competition was more loose at 2.35- to-1.

## Government Maps Out Five-Year Economic Plan

*SK0606041291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 91 p 8*

[Text] The government has tentatively mapped out an industrial policy to be carried out in the seventh five-year economic development plan between next year and 1996.

The industrial policy was sorted out by a 30-member committee in a meeting at the Trade-Industry Ministry yesterday.

The committee members represent business and academic circles as well as research institutes.

The policy will be finalized next month through consultations among the Economic Planning Board, the Trade-Industry Ministry, the Finance Ministry and other economic related government agencies.

The industrial policy in the seventh five-year economic development project will be focused on the development of technology.

First of all, the international competitiveness of established industries will be strengthened in a bid to facilitate the nation's exports.

Secondly, high tech industries will be actively groomed as a future industry.

Thirdly and last, the government will pursue the internationalization of industries in consideration of the nation's growing role in the world economy.

With the implementation of the policy, the government will maximize industrial efficiency based on the principles of a market economy.

As for the development of the manufacturing industry, the government will concentrate efforts on creating an advantageous industrial environment.

On the other hand, the reform of industrial structure will be carried out based on the technical development and the supply of sufficient skilled workers.

The Trade-Industry Ministry predicted that the international competitiveness of the manufacturing industry during the seventh five-year economic development plan would be enhanced due to the continuing increase in domestic consumption and high value-added exports.

It said that the manufacturing industry will annually grow 8.5 percent on average in the period in terms of added value, leading the nation's economic development.

The ministry forecast that the growth of foodstuffs, textiles, garments and footwear would slow down in the seventh five-year economic development project.

But that of such high tech industries as precision chemicals, petrochemicals, general machinery, electrics, electronics and automobiles will rapidly expand.

In particular, their share of the nation's economy will be increased from 32.2 percent in 1988 to 42.5 percent in 1996.

According to the ministry, petrochemicals will annually grow 8.9 percent during the seventh five-year economic development project.

The comparative rates are forecast at 12 percent for precision chemicals, 5.9 percent for steel, 14.2 percent for general machinery, 13.5 percent for electrics and electronics, 9.5 percent for shipbuilding and 8.4 percent for automobiles.

## Central Bank Views Import of Foreign Labor

*SK0606022291 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 91 p 6*

[Text] Korea may have to bring in foreign laborers to cope with serious manpower shortages if the nation's economy continues to expand at an annual rate of more than 7 percent in years to come, the Bank of Korea [BOK] said yesterday.

The mining and manufacturing sector is expected to be most affected by the labor shortage, the central bank added.

According to an analysis of factors for domestic workforce movements released yesterday by the BOK, the workforce concentration in service sectors, coupled with economic growth far outpacing manpower growth in recent years, has widened the imbalance between demand and supply of labor, it showed.

Demand for workers will increase by an annual average of 2.2 percent during the 1992-2000 period, the central bank predicted, assuming that the nation's gross national product continues to grow an inflation-adjusted 7 percent annually on the average during the same period.

During the corresponding period, however, labor in Korea will increase by an annual average of 2.2 percent, balancing demand and supply of manpower, thanks to extended working ages and the rising numbers of working women, it expected.

The nation will likely face serious labor shortage if the economy continues to grow in excess of the 7 percent optimum growth rate.

## Service Sector Grows 19.3 Percent in 12 Months

*SK0406033291 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jun 91 p 6*

[Text] Korea's service sectors chalked up combined sales between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990, of 29.593 trillion

won, up 19.3 percent from a year earlier, the National Statistical Office [NSO] said yesterday.

The NSO surveyed six service sectors—real estate, business services, sanitary and similar services, social and related community services, recreational and cultural services, and personal and household services with financial, insurance and public administration and defense sectors excluded.

The total number of establishments involving the six service sectors was tallied at 488,548 as of July 1, 1990, representing an 8.1 percent rise over a year before.

A total of 2,042,732 persons were employed in those sectors, a 9.0 percent year-on-year increase.

Business services topped the turnover increase list with 22.6 percent, followed by recreational and cultural services (20.3 percent), and real estate services and sanitary and similar services each with 19.6 percent.

The business services involve such fields as legal affairs, accounting, architecture, engineering, information-related services, advertisement, and fashion design.

Among the social and related community services are education services, academic research institutions, medical care, social welfare organizations, and industrial and labor organization.

The sanitary and similar services led others in the establishment hike list with 17.6 percent, followed by the recreational and cultural services (13.6 percent0, the business services (12.4 percent), the social services (10.6 percent), the real estate (7.8 percent) and the personal services (4.3 percent).

In terms of growth rate of employees, the sanitary sector topped others with 20.8 percent, followed by the business services (14.8 percent), the recreational sector (14.6 percent), and the real estate (8.5 percent).

The number of establishments of the six categories in Seoul stood at 149,493, representing 30.6 percent of the total.

Those in Seoul, Inchon and Kyonggi-do constituted 46.6 percent.

The turnover of those service businesses in Seoul accounted for 44.4 percent of the total with the figure in the metropolitan area standing at 57.1 percent.

Establishments with two employees or less constituted 69.0 percent of the total in 1990, down from 70.4 percent in 1989, reflecting an upward trend in establishment scale.

36.8 percent of the total establishments in the sanitary and similar services had 20 employees or more.

In terms of the amount of revenues, 33.3 percent of the total firms earned less than 10 million won, compared with 45.4 percent in 1989, according to the report.

Of the total, 47.5 percent had a sales floor of 30 sq. meters in 1990, compared with 50.2 percent a year ago. 3.3 sq. meters equal one pyong.

The sex ratio for those working in the service areas was 6 to 4 in favor of males.

The real estate sector saw the lowest women's participation rate with 19.1 percent, but the social services had the highest with 44.3 percent.

Regular employees accounted for 71.5 percent of the total workers in the six service areas.

The number of employees per establishment averaged 4.2 persons with those in the sanitary services topping others with 22.9 persons.

Earnings per establishment were tallied at 60.6 million won on average.

The number of service establishments per 1,000 persons was 11.4, 2.9 times more than that in 1986.

**Service Businesses in Kore**

| Region | 1989 | | 1990 | | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Share | Number | Share | |
| **Total** | 452,034 | 100.0% | 488,548 | 100.0% | 8.1% |
| **Cities** | | | | | |
| Seoul | 136,155 | 30.1 | 149,493 | 30.6 | 9.8 |
| Pusan | 40,957 | 9.1 | 45,164 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| Taegu | 27,029 | 6.0 | 28,874 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Inchon | 18,107 | 4.0 | 19,405 | 4.0 | 7.2 |
| Kwangju | 14,874 | 3.3 | 15,837 | 3.2 | 6.5 |
| Taejon | 13,361 | 3.0 | 14,163 | 2.9 | 6.0 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Kyonggi-do | 54,616 | 12.1 | 58,921 | 12.1 | 7.9 |
| angwon-do | 15,768 | 3.5 | 16,885 | 3.5 | 7.1 |
| Chungchongbuk-do | 13,985 | 3.1 | 14,755 | 3.0 | 5.5 |
| Chungchongnam-do | 15,645 | 3.5 | 16,797 | 3.4 | 7.5 |

**Service Businesses in Korea (Continued)**

| Region | 1989 | | 1990 | | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Share | Number | Share | |
| Chollabuk-do | 19,224 | 4.2 | 20,538 | 4.2 | 6.8 |
| Chollanam-do | 19,996 | 4.4 | 21,333 | 4.4 | 6.7 |
| Kyongsangbuk-do | 25,504 | 5.6 | 26,916 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Kyongsangnam-do | 31,855 | 7.0 | 34,093 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Cheju-do | 4,958 | 1.1 | 5,374 | 1.1 | 8.4 |

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Kelantan Posts Bail for Forestry Officials

*BK0506141591 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Thai authorities today released all eight officers and staff of the Kelantan Department of Forestry who were detained last week for allegedly entering Thailand and selling timber illegally.

They were freed from a prison in Narathiwat, Thailand after Kelantan State Government posted the remaining 2.4 million baht of the total bail of 6.56 million baht or about 660,000 ringgit set by the Narathiwat provincial magistrate court yesterday. The court ordered that the eight report to the court every 12 days for investigation on the charge of selling timber, and every six days on the charge of entering Thailand without valid documents. Magistrate (Songthisat Chiwarabun) also ordered that they turn up in court on the 11th and 14th of next month with their bailers.

The bailers are Kelantan State Financial Officer Mr. Abdul Razak Sani, State Economic Planning Unit's Deputy Director Wan Yahya Wan Salleh, and a Thai national, Mr. Din Che Babu. The Narathiwat court requires that one of the bailers be a Thai national.

The lawyers who arranged for their release are Mr. (Bonminprak Winamat), Mr. (Potit Chasakkakotan), and Mr. Hashim Che Mamat.

Kelantan Deputy Mentri Besar [Chief Minister] Wan Haji Halim Abdul Rahman, Deputy Mentri Besar II Haji Rozali Isohak, State Legal Adviser Mr. Raul Shariff and several other State Government officers were at the Narathiwat prison.

Haji Rozali thanked those from the state, federal, and Thai Governments who had helped gain the release of the eight men. He felt that the matter could be settled amicably with the cooperation of all sides. Scores of people, many of them relatives and close friends of the eight men gathered at the Rantau Panjang border gate near Narathiwat to welcome them home.

### Minister Welcomes China's Support for EAEG

*BK0606024791 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0309 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 6 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia welcomed China's support for the formation of an East Asian Economic Group (EAEG).

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said China's move would help promote the EAEG as a truly regional economic co-operation grouping.

"I am happy to hear that China supports the EAEG. It is especially very encouraging for ASEAN which is now studying the proposal," he said.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun was quoted as saying that Beijing's support for the EAEG was in line with China's policy.

"The EAEG initiative taken by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed is of positive significance to the increasing economic co-operation in East Asia," he said.

"In our view, the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) or other forms of regional co-operation without China's participation will be incomplete," he said.

Abdullah said he believed Beijing's support showed that China wanted to be associated with the EAEG.

"We recall similar support given to the EAEG proposal by Chinese Premier Li Peng when he visited Kuala Lumpur recently," he said.

ASEAN has set up a working group study and has received more input from all the six member countries on the setting up of the EAEG.

### Mahathir Accuses PAS of 'Abusing' Power

*BK0306105891 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 91 p 2*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat—Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] was already abusing its power as shown by the party's ban against three newspapers from covering its general assembly.

The prime minister said the party was doing it even though it was not in power.

"If it forms the Federal Government, it will probably close down all the newspapers and all of you will be out of jobs," Dr. Mahathir told reporters who burst out laughing.

Dr. Mahathir was asked to comment on the ban imposed on the NEW STRAITS TIMES, BERITA HARIAN and UTUSAN MALAYSIA. Earlier, Dr. Mahathir opened the Merdeka Studio Complex of the National Film Development Corporation.

PAS was abusing its power even at its own general assembly, he said.

Dr. Mahathir added that everytime the Federal Government provided development aid to rural areas including PAS-controlled areas, PAS leaders would tell the people that the party had managed to force the Federal Government to provide the assistance.

"They have been telling the people to continue to vote for PAS since the people can benefit from the development aid and infrastructural development provided by the Barisan Nasional Government.

"They have turned development into a political issue.

"In Kelantan, they have removed the penghulu [village headmen] and replaced them with those who subscribe to PAS ideology, and they expect the Government to trust these new people to implement government programmes including distributing fertilisers."

How could the Government hand over such responsibility to people who were chosen to spread and strengthen PAS ideology? he asked.

## Cambodia

### Attacks on Government Positions Reported

*BK0606140291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6—More government positions in various provinces came under attack by the Khmer Rouge dominated coalition troops who repeatedly violated the truce since its start on May 1st.

On May 28, about 150 men of the Pol Pot faction gathered at areas 15km southeast of Svay Chek, Banteay Meanchey Province.

The following day some 100 troops of the Pol Pot and the Son Sann factions also massed at the same areas.

The enemy troops on May 28 conducted acts of sabotage in Phnum Chi region, Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province.

On May 29, about 30 enemy troops crossed Road 126 towards a place 17km north of Thalabarivat, Stung Treng Province.

Also on May 29, about 150 infantry troops of the enemy were deployed at areas 27km north of Phnum Srok. At 11 A.M. (local time) they fired 11 shells of 122D30mm rocket launcher on areas 13km southeast of the district town of Phnum Srok, Banteay Meanchey Province. On that day, troops of Pol Pot Division 519 sent three truckloads of ammunition to a place 14 km northwest of Phnum Srok.

On May 30, the enemy troops pounded an area 10 km north of Chong Kal District, same province with 15 shells of 76.2mm rocket launcher. That day, 15 Sihanoukists infiltrated into a place 12km northeast of the district town of Chikreng, Siem Reap Province.

On May 31, 90 men of the opposition factions gathered at a region 16km northwest of Bavel, Battambang Province. About 500 troops of Pol Pot Division 450 were dispatched to areas 14km northwest of Bavel (Battambang) and 28km southwest of Sisophon, Banteay Meanchey Province.

On June 1, the enemy troops fired 10 shells of 82mm and H12 rocket launchers on two areas 12 and 6km west and southwest of Bavel. On June 2, two enemy scouts were sent to reconnoiter an area 6km southwest of Samrong, Siem Reap Province. That day, the coalition troops fired five shells from a 75mm rocket launcher into a zone 12km southeast of Chikreng, same province.

In Kompong Speu Province, seven enemy troops on 3 June conducted acts of sabotage in an area 12km southeast of Phnom Srouch.

In Kompong Thom Province, the opposition troops slammed artillery shells into a place 11km east of Stoung District. That day, troops of Pol Pot Division 616 were deployed at an area 11km east of the same district.

### Deputy Foreign Minister Hails Sihanouk Stand

*BK0606101291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, June 6 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government Thursday hailed guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's "determination" to end Cambodia's 12-year-old war, and expressed hope that his stand will push the Khmer Rouge into a settlement.

The view was expressed by Sok An, a deputy foreign minister in Phnom Penh's Vietnam-backed government which is fighting a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE It was too early to say whether the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge should be excluded from moves to reach a peace agreement.

"But if they continue to be rigid, then they must be somehow overridden," he said.

He also said an agreement reached in Jakarta between Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk would "push forward" peace talks between the rival cambodian factions despite Khmer Rouge opposition.

Mr. Sok An was on Mr. Hun Sen's team in Jakarta where the Phnom Penh leader struck a deal with Prince Sihanouk during a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), which has representatives from all warring Cambodian factions.

The Khmer Rouge immediately turned down the agreement, which dealt with the thorny question of SNC leadership and a continuation of a cease-fire in effect in Cambodia since May 1.

Prince Sihanouk is nominal leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition, whose two non-communist factions—one led by the former monarch—are overshadowed in military strength by the Beijing- backed Khmer rouge, ousted from power in 1979 by a Vietnamese invasion.

Under the Jakarta agreement Prince Sihanouk would be president of the SNC, and Mr. Hun Sen its only vice president.

The prince currently is not a member of the SNC, which was set up last year within the framework of a United Nations peace plan for Cambodia but has failed to resolve the question of its leadership.

Khmer Rouge opposition to the Jakarta agreement dovetails with the faction's concern that Phnom Penh may eventually succeed in engineering a switch in alliances and win over to its side the former monarch, who remains widely respected internationally and is believed to still command a substantial following in Cambodia.

In his interview, Mr. Sok An declined to reply directly to a question on prospects for a changing of sides by the prince.

But he repeated earlier statements by Mr. Hun Sen that Prince Sihanouk—who divides his time between France, China and North Korea—had firmly decided to return to the Cambodian capital.

"The prince is now showing great determination in his position. He is encouraged in this by many countries," Mr. Sok An said without elaborating.

"There are now two forums in the Cambodian talks: the SNC and the Sihanouk-Hun Sen forum. This is going to have an impact on discussions within the SNC," the Phnom Penh official said. [passage omitted]

Both Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen arrived here Wednesday from Jakarta for separate rounds of consultations.

The prince began Thursday by meeting U.S. Ambassador Daniel O' Donohue, then had lunch at the Chinese Embassy, sources said. Later he met Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, who Mr. Hun Sen was to see separately as well.

Another member of the Phnom Penh team in Jakarta, Defense Minister Tie Banh, meanwhile held meetings with Thailand's Supreme Military Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun.

Mr. Hun Sen was to return home Friday, with Prince Sihanouk travelling to Beijing the following day.

## French Spokesman Says UN To Meet 'Soon'

*BK0606061091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1743 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Paris, June 5 (AFP)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council will met soon in Paris to discuss the failure of the Cambodian peace talks, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

It follows the inconclusive end of three days of negotiations on Tuesday in Jakarta, Indonesia, where the warring factions could not agree on the leadership of their Supreme National Council (SNC).

The French spokesman, Daniel Bernard, did not give any date for the Paris meeting, but said that even though agreement wasn't reached, the security council-sponsored peace process was continuing. He noted the "intransigence" of the Cambodian factions, especially the Khmer Rouge.

The five permanent Security Council members—the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China—will meet "in the coming weeks" added Mr. Bernard, "to examine the situation."

The communist Khmer Rouge rejected a plan whereby Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and the main opposition leader Prince Sihanouk would become joint chairmen of the SNC. It also refused to endorse an extension of the ceasefire, declared on May 1.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said on Tuesday that while the participants did not make as much progress as was hoped for, "substantive" headway was made in identifying unresolved issues and ways of settling them.

## Khmer Rouge Accused of Blocking Solution

*BK0406154191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 91*

[Station commentary: "Who Is the Stumbling Block in the Process of Seeking Peace for the Cambodian People?"]

[Text] The meeting between the Supreme National Council [SNC] and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the special envoy of the UN secretary general started as planned in Jakarta on 2 June.

The peace- and justice-loving Cambodian people and international circles worldwide were ardently optimistic about the important event. With goodwill to end the protracted conflict at the earliest date, the six SNC members from the State of Cambodia's side put forth a number of constructive proposals at the meeting to create new steps toward reaching a common solution. Comrade Hun Sen, representing the State of Cambodia's party, and Samdech Sihanouk, representing the other side, agreed to a number of issues that the samdech valued as a good approach for the future. The comrade chairman and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk agreed to expand the membership of the SNC to 14—seven from the State of Cambodia's side and the other seven from the other Cambodian side—and to the appointment of the samdech as chairman and Comrade Hun Sen as vice chairman of the SNC. This is another great concession made by the State of Cambodia to the other Cambodian side. However, the Polpotist clique with Khieu Samphan as its representative maintained an arrogant stance rejecting the already accepted idea.

In fact, everyone knows that since the creation of the SNC in Jakarta in September 1990, both the Polpotist clique and its allied groups have earnestly demanded that Samdech Sihanouk be included in and appointed as chairman of the SNC. And people still remember that at the first meeting of the SNC at the former Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok in September 1990, Khieu Samphan himself stubbornly refused to discuss other issues except the election of Samdech Sihanouk as the chairman of the SNC. So, in view of these consecutive demands, the State of Cambodia made a concession by modifying the SNC's composition and expanding it from 12 to 14 members and agreed to the appointment of Samdech Sihanouk as the chairman and the State of Cambodia's side—which controls more than 95 percent of the country and people—as vice chairman. By all appearances, when his demands were heeded, Khieu Samphan, at this last SNC meeting in Jakarta, blew hot and cold and voiced objections by pretentiously asking the participants to pay attention to the discussion of the so-called UN peace plan.

On the morning of 3 June, Samdech Sihanouk issued a statement saying that whatever agreement he had reached with Comrade Hun Sen still needed the endorsement of the Cambodian people apart from the Polpotist group.

As for the UN peace plan, although the Paris International Conference cochairmen and the author of the document

have, on several occasions, underlined that it is only a draft which does not need to be completely accepted or rejected, the Polpotist group still attempted to force other people to accept it without amendment. Everyone knows that in the statement issued at the last meeting between the SNC on one side and the cochairmen and the representative of the UN secretary general on the other in Paris in December 1990, this issue was clearly stipulated. So for this reason, the State of Cambodia's side has called for some improvements in the UN peace plan, in particular it has demanded the inclusion of the provision defining preventive measures against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

And worst of all, Khieu Samphan, contracting his muscles, announced his rejection of the cease-fire that Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk had agreed to extend indefinitely. This is an example of the most tortuous and poisonous warmongering nature of the Polpotist gang. Khieu Samphan's bandit-like obstinacy at the current Jakarta meeting more clearly shows that that Polpotist clique has no goodwill whatsoever to put an end to the conflict in Cambodia via a political solution. The gang's participation in every forum is not for resolving the problem but for making the problem become more complicated and also for preventing itself from being isolated by the international community. Khieu Samphan's raising this or that issue at the meeting was only a pretext for blocking the process and holding up the settlement with the singular intent of prolonging the war in the country. By all accounts, in the past, at present, and in the future, the Polpotist gang continues to remain a stumbling block to the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

It is time to throw the Polpotist clique onto the ash heap of history.

### Khieu Samphan Makes Statement at News Conference

*BK0606042491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 91*

["Statement" of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, at a news conference in Jakarta on 4 June—read by announcer]

[Text] I. It is necessary to recall that:
1. The root cause of the Cambodian conflict is Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy.
2. The Phnom Penh regime is the one set up by Vietnam in February 1979 following Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Phnom Penh City on 7 January 1979.

II. To end the conflict we should have:
1. The 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], which the UNSC, in its resolution 668/1990 dated 20 September 1990, and the UN General Assembly, in its resolution dated 16 October 1990, solemnly adopted and endorsed.
2. The 26 November 1990 draft agreement on a political and comprehensive solution, which has been worked out by the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] on the basis of the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members.
3. There are still many obstacles hindering the peace process because Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh oppose these documents. At the meeting in Jakarta in September 1990, the Phnom Penh side and the tripartite Cambodian National Resistance forces accepted the five permanent members' framework document. Immediately after the meeting, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side rejected this document.

Likewise, at the meeting in Paris in December 1990, the Phnom Penh side and the tripartite Cambodian national resistance forces once again accepted in full the five permanent members' document. Immediately after the meeting, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side rejected this document.

4. It is therefore most necessary for everyone to once again declare that they accept the documents. The detailed implementation will be decided at the meeting of the PICC coordinating committee with all its member countries taking part based on the spirit and essence of the last Paris statement dated 23 December 1990.

5. At this current meeting, the Phnom Penh side proposed many changes to the the 26 November 1990 draft agreement with the aim of altering the five permanent members' framework document—which the Phnom Penh side has twice accepted—particularly on two major issues, namely the military organization and the mandate of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC].

6. This clearly shows that it is not the Cambodian national resistance forces, the victims, that do not want peace. It is Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh that do not want peace by opposing the five permanent members' framework document.

I. Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh have raised the so-called Khmer Rouge danger. However, they oppose the disarming and dissolution of all four Cambodian parties' forces. The repeated statements to maintain its troops by the Phnom Penh side were made on the orders of Vietnam, which wants to continue hiding its troops in Cambodia to continue fuelling the war. In such a situation, Cambodia would become a Southeast Asian Lebanon that would be easy for Vietnam to annex. In this situation, no one can save Cambodia.

As for us, we are willing to disarm and dissolve all our forces in accordance with the 26 November 1990 draft agreement, which is based on the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members.

Only disarming and dissolving all troops of the four Cambodian parties can prevent a war from breaking out, a neutral political atmosphere be ensured for free and genuine elections in Cambodia, and can long-lasting peace and stability in Cambodia and Southeast Asia be ensured.

II. Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh have raised the so-called Khmer Rouge danger but they oppose the establishment of the UNTAC, which have both

military and civilian authorities to implement all aspects of a comprehensive political solution.

We want the UNTAC and a powerful UN peacekeeping force deployed in Cambodia to control and check all aspects of a comprehensive political solution, including the organization of free and genuine elections within a neutral political atmosphere. Furthermore, we want a prolonged presence of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia after the elections. We believe that this will eliminate the concerns about the Khmer Rouge danger and also eliminate our nation's concerns about Vietnam returning to annex Cambodia.

The truth is that, if one day Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia, Cambodia's life is still faced with danger because Vietnam refuses to give up its Indochinese federation strategy.

These two points clearly show that as matter of fact, it is not the Khmer Rouge danger that Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh are so afraid of but instead it is the presence of UNTAC and the UN peacekeeping force, which will control and certify that all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia.

This is basically the essence of the problem of the opposition by Vietnam and the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh to the UN peace plan. It is also the obstacle hindering the UN peace process.

## Khieu Samphan, Son Sen Send Letter on UN Plan

*BK0506114391 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 91*

["Full text" of the 2 June letter from Khieu Samphan and Son Sen to the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—read by announcer]

[Text] Jakarta, 2 June 1991

To their excellencies Ali Alatas and Roland Dumas, cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC].

Your Excellencies, the two cochairmen:
We would like express our deepest thanks to you for convening the meeting in Jakarta from 2 to 4 June 1991 within the framework of the PICC. This is the continuation of the December 1990 Paris conference to allow the PICC Coordinating Committee meeting to be convened as soon as possible.

We would like to express our deepest thanks to His Excellency President Suharto and the Indonesian Government and people for their unswerving support and assistance to our Cambodian people's struggle for the survival and independence of Cambodia. Our Cambodia can never forget this noble and valuable support and assistance.

In your capacity as the PICC cochairmen, you have made tireless efforts in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem to enable Cambodia to regain peace with independence and territorial integrity. In particularly, you have spared no efforts to implement the spirit of the Paris joint statement dated 23 December 1990 and worked for the reconvening of the PICC Coordinating Committee meeting.

We, as well as the two other parties in the Cambodian National Resistance [CNR], have on several occasions proposed that this meeting be held as soon as possible. Therefore, we are very happy that, through your efforts, this Jakarta meeting is finally held.

Coming to this meeting, we are prepared to give you all our physical and mental cooperation so that we can blaze the trail to reconvene the PICC Coordinating Committee meeting as soon as possible.

To contribute to our present effort, we would like to reaffirm our stance as follows:

1. What results have we achieved? Are there any more obstacles?

The Cambodian problem of the past 12 plus years is not a problem between Cambodians. It is a problem caused by the SRV sending troops to invade Cambodia in line with its Indochinese Federation strategy. The present regime in Phnom Penh was installed by the SRV troops in February 1979 after they stormed Phnom Penh on 7 January 1979.

We are gathering here again in Jakarta in order to accelerate the end of this war.

First, we have the framework document dated 28 August 1990 of the permanent five members [Perm-5] of the UN Security Council [UNSC]. The UNSC has also unanimously approved this framework document through Resolution 668 dated 20 September 1990. The 45th UN General Assembly also unanimously endorsed this document through Resolution 45 dated 15 October 1990. Later, there was the 26 November 1990 comprehensive draft agreement worked out by the Perm-5 and the PICC cochairmen on the basis of the 28 August 1990 framework document. The obstacle is that Vietnam and the regime that Vietnam has installed in Phnom Penh are opposed to these two documents.

At the Jakarta meeting in September 1990, the Phnom Penh faction said it accepted the documents. Shortly after returning from the meeting, both Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction opposed the documents.

At the Paris meeting in December 1990, the Phnom Penh faction said it accepted the documents. But shortly after the meeting, both Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction again opposed the documents.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, you can think for yourselves: Will this go on forever?

A Vietnamese memorandum dated 6 November 1990, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's communique dated 28 February 1991, and Hun Sen's statement dated 21 May 1991—just recently—are documents and statements that oppose the Perm-5 framework document.

The Perm-5 of the UNSC, out of their responsibility for world peace, have (?carefully) discussed the Cambodian question and worked out the above-mentioned framework

document, unanimously endorsed by the UN General Assembly. ASEAN countries have expressly welcomed the document on several occasions. The U.S. Government, through the good offices of His Excellency Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, also emphatically declared before the U.S. Congress on 10 April 1991 that the Perm-5 document is the sole basis and the best document that can bring about a fair and lasting solution as it arranges all necessary military conditions for ending the war and ensuring stability and a neutral political atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections. His Excellency Stephen Solarz, member of the U.S. Congress and chairman of the House Committee for Foreign Affairs in charge of East Asia and the Pacific, also noted that the Perm-5 document is the best and last hope for bringing peace to Cambodia. He also said that Vietnam and Phnom Penh are obstacles to the solution.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and head of the CNR, underlined the significant points of this document to the Cambodian nation and people as follows:

If the UN peace plan is altered or not implemented in its entirety, certainly there will be no genuine and lasting peace for our Khmer nation and people and Cambodia will perish because sooner or later, the part of Cambodia under the control of the Khmer-Viet Minh elements—Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim—will become the second Kampuchea Kraom—from Cambodia Analysis dated 23 January 1991. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, we can see that the whole world wants peace. ASEAN and other countries in Asia also want peace. The struggling Cambodian people want peace. The Vietnamese people, too, want peace. Everyday, the Vietnamese leaders try to recruit their people and send them to Cambodia. The people are fleeing and avoiding recruitment. Even after being captured and sent to the battlefield, they continue trying to flee. No Vietnamese want to fight this war of aggression against Cambodia. Only Vietnam and the Vietnamese- installed regime in Phnom Penh do not want peace.

In sending troops to invade Cambodia, Vietnam has violated the UN Charter. Vietnam has rejected UN General Assembly resolutions adopted in the past several years. Vietnam has also rejected the Perm-5 documents. Although the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples call for peace, Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh continue to disagree. Vietnam has continued its war of aggression against Cambodia up till today. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction said they would observe the cease-fire, but they have continued to attack the CNR forces. They have taken the opportunity of the cease-fire to prepare and increase both the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh forces in order to intensify their military activities against the CNR forces.

If Vietnam had agreed to settle this problem in accordance with the documents, it would have been exonerated from all this. It will not lose face and no one will blame them. But, Vietnam continues to dissent. It has even tried to shirk its responsibility by contending that Vietnam no longer has anything to do with the Cambodian problem and that anyone who wants to settle the problem should contact the Cambodians. Vietnam has done this in order to avoid its responsibility for finding a solution to the Cambodian problem and to create obstacles to the settlement. This is why it is necessary to keep emphasizing that the root of the problem is the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia.

This is why Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and head of the CNR, keep emphasizing this. In his statement made in Bangkok on 31 May 1990, the samdech stressed that this so-called Cambodian problem is in fact a problem between the SRV and Cambodia, which is the victim of the SRV.

2. A number of issues successively raised by Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime:

Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh have endlessly raised various obstacles to the documents. We would like to describe a few of these so that Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen can help examine and judge:

1. A slogan that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction have often raised as an obstacle to the documents is their so-called fear of the Khmer Rouge.

Is Vietnam's claim that it is afraid of the Khmer Rouge a reality or only a pretext against the documents made in its attempt to continue maintaining the Phnom Penh regime, hiding Vietnamese forces, and occupying Cambodia?

Vietnam claims to be afraid of the Khmer Rouge, but how strong are the Khmer Rouge? If the Khmer Rouge were really strong, Vietnam would not have been able to stay in Cambodia since 1979, that is, for the past 12 plus years.

Vietnam has a population of 65 million people with a 1.2 million- strong army—the third largest in the world—that has been invading and occupying Cambodia for the past 12 plus years. Vietnam is so strong, has been invading and occupying Cambodia for such a long time, and has been sowing so massive a devastation on the Cambodian nation and people, and yet it claims to be afraid of the Khmer Rouge! Is this not a thief crying stop thief tactic? If this is so, who has then violated the international norm and the UN Charter? Who then is genocidal? Is it Democratic Kampuchea or is it Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime?

There are the facts for the past 12 plus years Vietnam has been systematically massacring Cambodians by using all types of weapons, thus causing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to flee their villages and land, with many of them becoming refugees drifting inside their own country. Others, meanwhile, are forced to take refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand, Europe, the United States, and so on; and during all this time Vietnam has been systematically sending Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia in order to turn the Cambodian topography, demography, society, and national cultures into Vietnamese, in accordance with their Vietnamization of Cambodia scheme. Are these facts not an act of genocide against Cambodia?

2. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction have raised their so- called fear of the Khmer Rouge and opposed the demobilization of the armies of the four Cambodian factions. By contrast, we have agreed to dissolve all of our armies within the framework of the comprehensive solution according to the peace blueprint of the United Nations.

If all the armies of the four Cambodian factions are not dissolved, if only one part is dissolved and another part is maintained, will this not lead to another outbreak of war? Can a settlement reached in this manner end the worries of neighboring and regional countries?

If the Phnom Penh faction has repeatedly demanded that its army be maintained, is it not because Vietnam has egged it into doing so? Is it or is it not to enable Vietnam to hide its forces in this army and so that these hidden Vietnamese forces can rekindle the flames of war? If war breaks out again, Cambodia will become a Lebanon in Southeast Asia and Cambodia will surely become a ready-made meal for Vietnam, and no one will be able to save it.

Only by dissolving the armies of all four Cambodian factions can there be a guarantee that the war would not break out again and can there be lasting peace and stability in both Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

3. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction have made an issue out of their fear of the Khmer Rouge because they are opposed to the UN transitional authority—both in its civilian and military forms—and to a UN peacekeeping force that would wield sweeping powers of control.

We want the implementation of the UN documents that would authorize the UN transitional authority and a UN peacekeeping force to have comprehensive control and function that would include organizing and supervising the elections. Moreover, we demand that the UN peacekeeping force remains in Cambodia for an extended period after elections. Others might want the UN peacekeeping force to stay in Cambodia for a long time on the grounds that it can prevent the Khmer Rouge from doing this or that. As far as we are concerned, though, we want the UN peacekeeping force to stay for a long time in Cambodia in order to prevent Vietnam from returning and swallowing Cambodia again. Cambodia which is small and weak and has a little population is most concerned about the danger of being swallowed by Vietnam. At present, Vietnam is still keeping Cambodia in its jaw. In the future, even if Vietnam is forced to spit out Cambodia—our country—the question remains whether Cambodia will or will not survive as the danger of being swallowed by Vietnam remains permanently at our threshold.

4. About the cessation of foreign aid to Cambodia:

We would like to pose this question back to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction who have repeatedly raised the issue. Why don't you accept the Perm-5 documents? We ask this question because the Perm-5 documents, especially Article 15 of the framework document of 28 August 1990 and Chapter 5, Article 10 of the draft comprehensive agreement of 26 November 1990, already deal with this matter and also clearly deal with the control needed to ensure the cessation, that is, control both inside Cambodia and in all neighboring countries. Why then are Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction opposed to the documents? Since they oppose them, what is their purpose in raising this foreign aid issue? Is it to bring about genuine peace or a lie and deception?

Vietnam and the Phnom Penh's objective in raising this issue is to try to neutralize the CNR forces. This is while Vietnam continues unhindered sending troops, arms, and ammunition to carry on its aggression against Cambodia through some 500 km of Cambodia's maritime border and through some 1,200 km of overland border full of forests and mountains and criss-crossed by rivers, streams, roads, and trails of all sizes.

I list only a few questions above. Your Excellencies certainly have sufficient material to examine and judge who really wants peace and who is against it? It is not those who are fighting for national liberation who refuse want peace. Instead, it is the aggressor Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh that do not want peace, that oppose the Perm-5 documents because Vietnam do not want to see the UN authority and UN peacekeeping force control the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

Vietnam's aim is to preserve the Phnom Penh regime as a front to hide the Vietnamese forces to carry on the war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia, according to Vietnam's Indochinese Federation strategy. As for the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh, it wants Vietnam to continue maintaining its troop presence in Cambodia so that it can keep live. That is the root of the problem.

Phan Trong-tue, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, wrote in Vietnam Review in February 1991: The bonds of militant solidarity between the Vietnam Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party are not only a historic necessity and a vital strategic matter, they also constitute the source of great forces and is a factor determining the victories of the revolution.

This Vietnamese leader went on to write: Based on the fundamental views of our party and state, we cannot agree with opinions that want to downgrade the relations among the three countries to mere inter-state relationship as practiced by other countries. Any harmful words or actions against the traditonal relations of the people of the three countries are detrimental to the genuine interests and revolutionary cause of each country and of all three countries as a whole.

3. How should we proceed in the current meeting? Obviously, peace can return to Cambodia so that peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia can be ensured only when Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction will stop playing tricks, maneuvering, and endlessly raising obstacles against the documents.

The first document of 28 August 1990 is the framework document that the Perm-5 had appealed to all parties concerned to accept without alterations. The four Cambodian factions have already solemnly accepted it in front of the two cochairmen of the PICC in accordance with the Jakarta joint communique of 10 September 1990. The draft comprehensive agreement of 26 November 1990 was conceived as the detail of the framework document to be implemented. The four Cambodian factions have also accepted it in accordance with the Paris joint statement of December 1990. Therefore, our wish is that the Phnom Penh faction not oppose and reject anything it has already accepted. This means that the Phnom Penh faction is requested to neither oppose nor reject the 28 August 1990 framework document it has already accepted and that has been particularized in the 26 November 1990 draft agreement. We would continue to discuss these documents in detail, but whatever has to be further discussed should be done at the PICC Coordinating Committee meeting in accordance with the Paris joint statement of 23 December 1990.

Before the September 1990 Jakarta meeting and later on before the December 1990 Paris meeting, Cambodians, Vietnamese, and the world community expected that there would be peace and that the PICC Coordinating Committee meeting would be convened. However, shortly after these meetings, they became disappointed because of the rejection by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction. Therefore, I hold that this time we must clearly outline the framework of our Jakarta meeting. Our meeting in Jakarta is held so that each of us can clearly reaffirm that he accepts the documents. As for details, we will discuss them within the framework of the PICC Coordinating Committee because it is only at that time that representatives of all countries involved will get together and it is only then that we will be able to settle these details. Only by doing can we conform ourselves to the 23 December 1990 Paris Joint statement.

In the light of the analysis of all the above rationales, Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen can clearly see that our CNR wants nothing more than the survival of the Cambodian nation. It is on the basis of all these rationales that we feel delighted to accept the Perm-5 framework document dated 28 August 1990 and the draft comprehensive agreement dated 26 November 1990. It is through all these rationales that our Cambodian people are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the peoples in the world, like the Cambodian people themselves, fervently wish that UNSC Resolution 668 on Cambodia be implemented in the same manner as the UNSC resolution on Iraq.

We would like to express deepest thanks to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, especially the ASEAN countries, for the support accorded to the Cambodian people's just struggle for national independence on the basis of the UNSC Perm-5 framework document of 28 August 1990 and the draft agreement of 26 Novemebr 1990.

In conclusion, we would like to express deep thanks to His Excellency Ali Alatas and colleagues for the warm hospitalities accorded to us in beautiful Jakarta.

Your Excellencies, the two cochairmen, please, accept our highest regards

[Signed] Khieu Samphan

[Signed] Son Sen

## Indonesia

### Suharto Fetes Yang Shangkun; Speeches Cited

*BK0506153591 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] President Suharto says relations among countries must be based on the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Therefore, friendly relations and cooperation must have a healthy foundation, namely, the principle of peaceful coexistence.

President Suharto said this at a state banquet in honor of PRC President Yang Shangkun at the Jakarta State Palace this evening. The president said Indonesia is striving hard to improve the prosperity and welfare of its people. The country's experience in national development shows the great benefits of mutual cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their social and political system. The head of state also said Indonesia and the PRC should be able to learn lessons from their past relations and use them to give substance to the new chapter in their relations.

Touching on the Cambodian problem, President Suharto said Indonesia admired the PRC's stand, which supported efforts to solve the problem comprehensively. As such, all nations in this region will have a greater chance to enjoy peace and achieve better and more prosperous lives.

Meanwhile, in his reply speech, PRC President Yang Shangkun reiterated his conviction that their joint efforts would be successful and that the friendship between the peoples will last long from one generation to another.

The state banquet was also attended by the vice president and Mrs. Sudharmono, the parliament speaker, chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, chairman of the Supreme Court, and ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet.

### Discuss Cambodian Meeting

*BK0606080991 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] PRC President Yang Shangkun held talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Presidential Palace, Jakarta today. He said that the PRC appreciates Indonesia's role in efforts to solve the Cambodian issue although the latest meeting of the Cambodian factions has not achieved the desired result. He also expressed the hope that Indonesia and France, as cochairmen of the Cambodian Supreme

National Council, SNC, [positions as heard] will continue their efforts to solve the Cambodian problem to the best of their ability.

As Minister-State Secretary Murdiono explained to newsmen after the two-hour meeting, President Suharto and Yang Shangkun agreed that the delay in settlement of the Cambodian issue will have a negative effect on the stability of the Southeast Asian region in general and Asia in particular. Yang Shangkun said that the PRC is also willing to be ASEAN's partner in dialogue.

According to Minister Murdiono, President Yang Shangkun thinks that the meeting with President Suharto today and the state banquet hosted by President Suharto in his honor last night enabled him to gain a deeper understanding of Indonesia. This constructive meeting will create closer bilateral friendship. The PRC president feels that future bilateral cooperation can be further promoted because there are various fields that can be expanded. President Yang Shangkun especially mentioned that PRC is ready to promote cooperation with Indonesia in the field of science and technology.

In the meantime, President Suharto called on the PRC to consider allowing Garuda Indonesian Airways to operate an air route to Europe via one of the Chinese provincial capitals in south China. With the opening of this route, the journey between Indonesia and Europe could be shortened by two hours.

## NEC Chief, Suharto Discuss Phone Project

*OW0506131791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (KYODO)—The president of NEC Corp. pledged Wednesday that the company will do its best to complete a digital telephone project it won with American Telephone and Telegraph (AT and T) after fierce competition.

"NEC has been contributing to Indonesian telecommunications development for 30 years," Tadahiro Sekimoto told reporters after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto.

Sekimoto quoted Suharto as saying that NEC must work hard on the project, known as STDI II, because AT and T is also involved.

The estimated 300 million dollar project involves setting up 700,000 digital telephone lines. Three other companies, Fujitsu Ltd., a dutch unit of French Alcatel, and an australian subsidiary of Sweden's Erricson, competed fiercely for the project.

The project was retendered in July last year after THE WASHINGTON POST reported in February that U.S. President George Bush had intervened to help AT and T win the contract.

Bush's reported intervention followed reports that the Japanese Government was using political pressure to win the contract for NEC.

In March, the project was awarded jointly to AT and T and NEC, which were assigned 350,000 lines each.

Indonesia, with 179 million people but only about one million phone lines, has great potential as a telecommunications market.

## SRV To Lease One Palapa Satellite Transponder

*BK0506134491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1019 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—Vietnam plans to lease Palapa satellite to broadcast its domestic radio and television programmes, it was disclosed here Wednesday.

Dr. Phan Van Nho, director general of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism, told newsmen after meeting with Information Minister Harmoko that for the first phase Hanoi intended to lease one transponder of the Palapa satellite.

He said that under a special aid from the Indonesian Government, Vietnam would be given a special rate for the leasing of the Palapa's transponder.

The regular leasing fee for the transponder is 1.1 million U.S. dollars, but for Vietnam the rate is only 850,000 dollars.

Nho further said that his country is willing to learn much of the technical aspects of the use of telecommunication satellite, and the radio and television broadcast from Indonesia.

According to Nho, Hanoi preferred to use the Palapa satellite because it could cope with the Vietnamese topographic conditions.

At present, he went on, Vietnam transmitted its radio and television programmes from Hanoi through several regional relay stations.

## Foreign Minister on Island Dispute With Malaysia

*BK0606031791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0813 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (AFP)—Indonesia has asked Malaysia to stop developing a tiny island off Borneo, on which both have conflicting territorial claims, into a tourist resort, foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Wednesday.

He told reporters that Indonesia has repeatedly reminded Malaysia of an understanding to leave Sipadan and Ligitan islands unchanged pending the result of on-going negotiations between the two countries to resolve the dispute.

The government was aware that Malaysia had began developing Sipadan, Mr. Alatas said in commenting on a recent local press report suggesting that the island had been turned by Kuala Lumpur into a booming tourist resort.

"On several occasions we have drawn Malaysia's attention to put a stop to it as it was not in line with the status quo," he said, stressing that the Indonesian move was a "reminder" and not a "protest".

"Indonesia believes this (dispute) can be resolved although it will take time," he added.

The two governments last met to discuss the issue two months ago and the "reminder" was lodged then, officials said.

The two islands are located east of Borneo near the Malaysian state of Sabah and the Indonesian province of east Kalimantan.

Malaysia's claim is based on an old agreement between Britain and the Netherlands, the previous colonial rulers of Malaysia and Indonesia.

Jakarta says geographically the islands would lie within its territory if a straight line was drawn from the land border into the sea.

### Sudomo on Dissidents, Political Prisoners

*BK0506100691 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 21 May 91 p 1*

[Text] Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Admiral (retd) [retired] Sudomo believed there was no reason to assume that the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation concurrently Chairman of the IGG [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] was interfering in the domestic affairs of Indonesia.

At the same time Sudomo refutes allegation that there were 600 political prisoners in Indonesia. He said these were criminals who had violated various kinds of existing laws and had been convicted through fair trials in the court of justice of the country.

Sudomo made this remark replying to questions from newsmen after the political and security coordinating meeting here Monday. He said, as the Chairman of the IGGI, it was the task of Mr Pronk to know about the loans, their use, thus making an assessment for future loans needed by Indonesia. "He is also a cabinet minister, and thus should be ready to answer questions from his political party on his tour," he said.

Asked why the people were regarding him as "Prince of Justice" and reporting their misgivings on various issues, Admiral Sudomo laughed, and said, the Indonesians are friendly people and they certainly like to "welcome the visitor." Of course, Pronk does not know Pancasila democracy, and he was acting according to the Western liberal democracy. "But, there shouldn't be any assumption that he was trying to interfere in domestic affairs here," Sudomo said.

He laughed again when one journalist asked whether it was the nostalgia of the visitor to the old adage that was once said by Colijn, the then Dutch minister for Overseas Territories, "Indies verloren, rampspoed geboren" (if the Indies are lost, a catastrophe would fall...).

Sudomo said there was no connection at all between the two instances. He said, the IGGI, had been assisting Indonesia positively, in the last 20 years and they would continue to do so. "Pronk, himself, had seen the marvelous achievements of Indonesia," he said.

Asked on the allegation of one so-called human rights activist here who alleged that there were 600 political prisoners in Indonesia, he immediately raised his eyebrows. "Where the hell did the man get this false notion?" he asked. There are criminals who have been convicted by courts of justice through fair trials.

Replying to a question on some retired officers who had joined the Indonesian Democratic Party, Sudomo said if they are members of the PEPABRI (Association of Indonesian Retired Armed Forces personnel), then they are violating the provisions of the house constitution. "But, if they are not members, then, there is nothing wrong with that. If they are members, they should join the GOLKAR, [the ruling party]" he said.

Sudomo also confirmed that he would be receiving some members of the [dissident] Group of 50 led by Ali Sadikin at his office here today. The topic would be his explanation on the black-list of the overseas travel ban on some people, including the group of 50.

## Philippines

### Manila Considers Proposed Taiwan Sea Lanes

*HK0606031391 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 91 p 7*

[By Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Manila is now open to a Taipei proposal to designate "sea lanes" for "innocent passage" by Taiwanese vessels through Philippine waters, officials said yesterday.

However, a fishing agreement with Taiwan was ruled out as Philippine officials insisted that the constitution prohibits any foreign exploitation of the country's maritime resources.

The positions were firmed up yesterday during a meeting of Cluster E, the important cabinet committee on security and political development, with the South China Sea disputes committee, the body formed by President Aquino to look into conflicts between the country and foreign fishing vessels, particularly of Taiwan.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes, a member of the disputes committee, said they have come up with a "formula" for the sea lanes but refused to disclose it.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Cluster E. chairman, said the sea lanes would provide Taiwanese vessels with "access to international fishing grounds" and not "Philippine fishing grounds."

He added the lanes would be open to all foreign vessels.

With the new position, Manila backtracks on its earlier pronouncement, made during talks with a Taiwanese delegation in the country last month, not to designate sea lanes for passage by the Taiwanese due to the inviolability of Philippine territory.

The reversal came after Manila finance officials claimed Taiwan would contribute to the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP], a multilateral effort to bail out the country's economy.

President Aquino last Sunday said Taiwan could make the contribution through the Asian Development Bank, one of the multilateral institutions participating in the PAP, since Manila does not have diplomatic ties with Taipei but with Beijing.

The Manila-Taipei talks last month in fact few official statements of concern from Beijing. The Philippines adheres to the one-China policy, which recognizes the communist mainland and treats capitalist Taiwan as its mere province.

The talks will continue on July 4 to 7 in Taipei with Philippine officials in a quandary on how to conduct them in the face of a ban on even private visits by Philippine officials to Taiwan.

Drilon said the disputes committee, which is supposed to conduct the talks, will go to Taipei "under the auspices" of the Manila Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan.

### Armed Forces Chief Appointment Confirmed

*HK0506140691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[By Restie De Quiros of DZRH Unit No. 8]

[Text] The Commission on Appointments in its plenary session has confirmed the nominations of Armed Forces chief of staff, General Lisandro Abadia, and other nominees of President Corazon Aquino.

Also confirmed were the nominations of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice-chief of staff Lieutenant General Guillermo Flores, Rear Admiral Proseso Fernandez, Major General Arturo Enrile, and Major General Loven Abadia. The promotion of ten other military officers to the rank of colonel were confirmed except for two whose recommendations were withdrawn by Senator Mamintal Tamano, the chairman of the Commission on Appointments Defense Committee, for lack of required documents.

The nominations of Christian Monsod as Commission on Elections [Comelec] chairman and Regalado Maambong as Comelec commissioner were also confirmed.

In the field of foreign service, the confirmed nominations were those of Manuel Yan as Ambassador Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James in London, Federico Tiongson, Solita Aguirre, and Reynaldo Arcilla as ambassadors.

Meanwhile in his privilege speech during the confirmation hearing, Senator Enrile warned the civilian authorities on the total disregard for seniority and traditional standards in the promotion of officers in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Some legislator members of the Commission on Appointments concurred with Enrile's argument but said that the presidential prerogative should be given merit due to the abnormal situation, in which the promotions, particularly that of Abadia came about, in the light of his performance in the midst of coup attempts against the Aquino administration. Here is the reaction of General Lisandro Abadia after his appointment was confirmed.

[Begin Abadia recording in English] I'm happy it's all over. But what I can say is, this is democracy. And we have the interplay of the executive and the legislature, and the system works. [end recording]

## Thailand

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Cambodian Stance

*BK0606070291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek announced that Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen today on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Tomorrow evening, the prime minister will host a dinner for the tripartite Cambodian faction leaders—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan.

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, has been assigned to host a dinner for Hun Sen this evening because Hun Sen will leave for Cambodian tomorrow.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman explained to the press about Thailand's stance on the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, saying that since the recent meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Jakarta did not produce as much progress as it should, Thailand will try to make all the Cambodian factions reconcile and reach an agreement with each other. In this connection, the prime minister will first hear the opinions of all Cambodian factions.

Thailand intends to render cooperation to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] within the UN framework in order to encourage all the Cambodian factions to reach an agreement with each other. In the process, Thailand will furthur coordinate with the PIC cochairmen and ASEAN, the spokesman concluded.

### Navy Seizes Vietnamese 'Pirates,' Trawler

*BK0606012591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 91 p A4*

[Text] Thai naval officers rounded up 23 Vietnamese armed with military weapons and seized their trawler in the Gulf of Thailand on Tuesday night, bringing to 42 the number of Vietnamese arrested in an anti-piracy crackdown that started last week, officials reported.

The Thai air force, meanwhile, will soon start sending a squadron of 16 F5-E jetfighters to patrol the gulf to guard Thai fishermen against pirates.

The latest round-up took place as Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong was preparing for a brief visit to Hanoi tomorrow to discuss the piracy problem.

An official at the Songkhla naval station said the 23 Vietnamese were arrested at around 11:50 pm about 95

nautical miles off the Pattani coast in an operation involving a naval patrol warship and smaller vessels.

"The patrol team found an armed Vietnamese trawler with 23 Vietnamese," said the official, adding that the suspects did not try to resist arrest.

The Thai sailors netted two AK-47 assault rifles and a grenade launcher and a large amount of ammunition, said the official, who requested anonymity.

The 23 Vietnamese were being brought to the Songkhla station, where 19 other suspects arrested earlier were being detained.

The official said the investigation of the 19 suspected Vietnamese was continuing.

"We are still questioning them but we haven't come to any conclusions yet," the official said.

Ten of the alleged pirates were arrested on Friday, and the rest on Monday. Authorities said some of the 19 suspects might be soldiers.

Hanoi has insisted that there were no Vietnamese soldiers preying on Thai trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand.

"The confirmation (we received) last Sunday from (the Vietnamese military command in) Hanoi was that there were no Vietnamese Navy vessels whatsoever operating in the area," said Nguyen Quang Dy, an official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok.

Thai armed forces have stepped up patrols in the gulf following complaints by fishermen of harassment by Vietnamese pirates as well as Malaysian authorities guarding their country's territorial waters.

ACM Anan Kalintha, deputy interior minister and deputy air force commander in chief, said yesterday a squadron of 16 F5-E fighters would soon be patrolling the gulf in cooperation with the Thai Navy as part of the anti-piracy campaign.

The tough anti-piracy stand of the Thai military coincided with a new wave of crackdowns by the neighbouring countries, particularly Malaysia, against violations of their territorial waters by Thai fishermen.

Gen Sunthon, chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council, is scheduled to meet with top Vietnamese military leaders and the problem of piracy, which he called an urgent national matter, will top the agenda.

It will be Sunthon's first visit to Vietnam since he served in the Vietnam War.

Deputy Interior Minister and Navy Chief of Staff Adm Wichet Karunyawanit, meanwhile, said navy soldiers would accompany Thai fishermen in their trawlers when they have to fish in high-risk areas.

"The harassment by pirates is happening everyday," said Wichet.

## Malaysian Forestry Officials Released on Bail

*BK0606010191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 91 p A2*

[Text] Eight Malaysian forestry officials arrested in Thailand last week on charges of trespassing and illegal logging were released on bail yesterday.

Narathiwat Chief Justice Aram Yaemsa-at said he ordered the suspects released after Kelantan state officials placed an equivalent of Bt [baht] 6.5 million with the court to bail them out yesterday afternoon.

Three other suspects, including Kelantan's chief forestry official, who also had been arrested last Wednesday, were released last Friday after their relatives posted bail payments of Bt500,000.

The bail imposed yesterday on each of the eight suspects was Bt820,000—Bt800,000 for logging in a national forest reserve and Bt20,000 for illegal entry into Thailand, Aram said.

The chief justice said he set high bail because police believe the suspects might try to escape. Police were granted permission by the Narathiwat provincial court to hold the suspects in custody for 12 more days for further questioning. That means police can summon the suspects for interrogation any time during that period.

Narathiwat Governor Pan Chanpan, who is supervising the investigation into the politically sensitive case, said yesterday that investigators had already concluded their investigation. Pan said an ad hoc committee would be assigned to scrutinize the police findings before police make recommendations to public prosecutors on whether to file formal charges.

"I believe public prosecutors will be able to file charges against the Malaysian forestry officials by next week," the governor said.

Under the forestry protection law, those convicted of illegal logging are liable to a maximum jail term of 20 years and a fine of up to Bt200,000.

Fourth Army Region Commander Kitti Rattanachaya said on Monday that the 11 Malaysian forestry officials would definitely be prosecuted for trespassing on Thai territory although investigators had yet to decide on the charge of illegal logging.

Thai Border Patrol Police and army troops said they arrested the Kelantan officials, including state forestry director Johari Baharuddin, about 100 metres inside Thai territory in Narathiwat's Sukhirin District. Also found in the area, which is a national forest reserve, were hundreds of logs believed to have been illegally felled.

But the Malaysian Government claims the officials were on a routine patrol within Malaysian border to check illegal logging in the Jeli forest, where the incident occurred.

### Sunthon To Remain NPKC Head After Retirement

*BK0606010591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 91 p 3*

[Text] General Sunthon Khongsomphong will step down as supreme commander later this year but stay to chair the National Peace-keeping Council [NPKC] until an elected government is formed.

NPKC spokesman Chamlaeng Uchukomon said yesterday Gen Sunthon will not be given an extension of his term when he retires on September 30 but will retain his NPKC post. Gen Sunthon must leave by law upon his scheduled retirement.

Gen Sunthon has declared he won't seek an extension either.

"Let's stop talking about term extensions. The law does not allow it unless he serves the Royal Household," Gen Chamlaeng said.

He downplayed a reporter's question on whether or not coordination among state agencies will die down if Gen Sunthon relinquishes dual posts. Things that have not yet happened should not be talked about now, he said.

### Chat Thai Party To Retain Chatchai as Leader

*BK0606012191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 91 p 3*

[Text] The Chat Thai Party yesterday resolved to retain its leadership, with Gen Chatchai Chunhawan still officially party leader until the next general election.

Chat Thai spokesman Prathuang Wichanpricha said after a party meeting in Bangkok that it was decided not to elect a new party administrative committee and to keep the current one through to the election.

Under party regulations, a new committee is to be elected whenever all MPs [members of parliament] lose their status, such as during a dissolution of Parliament or the end of a parliamentary term.

Keeping with the current committee means Gen Chatchai, in exile in London, would still be party leader since he has not yet officially tendered his resignation.

About 60 former Chat Thai MPs attended the meeting yesterday which was chaired by party adviser Pol [Police] Gen Praman Adireksan. He said only two former MPs, Soemsak Karun (Rayong) and Chaturon Chaisaeng (Chachoengsao) have tendered their resignation from the party.

Mr Prathuang said former Chat Thai MPs are being courted by other parties but insisted most of them would stay with the party.

Three politicians have also applied to run under the Chat Thai banner at the next poll. They are Dr Decha Sukharom (Kanchanaburi), Nat Sifuangfung (Samut Prakan) and Det Bunlong (Nakhon Nayok).

However, deputy party leader Pramuan Saphawasu and Gen Han Linanon and most of his MPs did not turn up at the meeting. They are understood to have defected to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's New Aspiration Party.

Mr Prathuang denied reports that Sano Thianthong would take over the post of party secretary-general from Banhan Sinlapa-acha. He said that Mr Sano also told the meeting he would not contest the post as long as Mr Banhan is the incumbent.

## Vietnam

### Resumption of Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks Favored

*BK0606092491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0916 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Hanoi, June 6 (AFP)—Hanoi favours a resumption of discussions between Hun Sen, premier of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, official press reports said Thursday.

Both men were in Bangkok on Thursday for separate consultations with various officials, but no meeting between them has been announced.

On Tuesday, at the conclusion of three days of peace talks in Jakarta, they reached agreement on the leadership of the Supreme National Council (SNC) and an extension of the month-old ceasefire in Cambodia.

Although many observers considered the talks a failure, the Vietnamese press saw "progress" and "an encouraging step forward" in the Sihanouk-Hun Sen agreement.

"If the Hun Sen-Sihanouk dialogue continues to develop, favourable conditions will be created for a peaceful resolution of the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict," commented the official NHAN DAN newspaper.

The Phnom Penh government and representatives of the three resistance factions battling for control of Cambodia had met in Jakarta to discuss a possible peace settlement under the auspices of the United Nations.

At the end of the meeting, Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen proposed the ceasefire extension and agreed that the SNC should be enlarged from 12 to 14 members, with the ancient monarch as its chairman and the Phnom Penh premier as its sole vice chairman.

Under the proposed U.N. peace plan, the SNC would represent Cambodian sovereignty during an interim period leading to free elections.

Although the Khmer Rouge rejected the new proposals, Hanoi's official reaction Tuesday was that the agreement marked "an important step in the development of a process leading toward a peaceful, complete political solution in Cambodia."

NHAN DAN said the SNC meeting was "a new, commendable effort" by France and Indonesia, the co-chairs of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to broker a peace settlement.

The Phnom Penh government's three amendments to the original peace plan brought forward in August by the

permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, said NHAN DAN, were "reasonable and rational."

The most contentious amendment alleges "genocide" by the Khmer Rouge during its rule over Cambodia in the late 1970s and calls for measures to prevent the faction from returning to power.

The official newspaper of Vietnam's army, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, said the original U.N. plan, "not being impartial or equitable," was "advantageous to the Khmer opposition, in particular the Khmer Rouge."

The Khmer Rouge, more powerful than other non-communist resistance factions led by Prince Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann, is held responsible for slaughtering thousands of Cambodians before its overthrow by Vietnam.

NHAN DAN criticised the "negative attitude of the Khmer Rouge," which, the newspaper said, "rejected the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement to prevent the success" of the SNC's Jakarta meeting.

"A lesson from past experience shows that it is essential not to leave those guilty of genocide with the right of veto," the newspaper said.

Mr. Hun Sen had called Wednesday in Bangkok for withdrawal of the Khmer Rouge veto, saying the SNC could operate without the group.

### Khmer Rouge Seen Hampering Peace in Cambodia

*BK0506131291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1100 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting started on 2 June in Jakarta with the participation of representatives of all Cambodian sides. Right on the first day of the meeting, Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk met and agreed on a number of important questions, namely the prince becomes the president and Mr. Hun Sen vice president of the SNC, which comprises seven members of the State of Cambodia and seven from the opposition Khmer factions. Both men also reached a consensus on prolonging the ceasefire in Cambodia.

In the statement on Tuesday [4 June], a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry declared that this event is an important development in the process of seeking an overall solution to the Cambodian issue. Thanks to this agreement, the outcome of the SNC meeting was positive. In his address at the meeting, the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr. Ali Alatas, who is also a cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], was of the view that three-fourths of the long and winding road toward a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem have been covered.

For his part, Mr Alain Vivian, state minister of the French Foreign Ministry said: The SNC meeting took place in an atmosphere that allowed decisive progress to be made. Meanwhile, Mr. Hun Sen said that the agreements reached at the meeting enable people to reach the threshold of an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. However, to finish the process of settlement of the Cambodian problem requires effort, support, as well as unanimity from all the Cambodian factions toward the agreements reached by Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk. Nevertheless, so far the attitude and acts of the Khmer Rouge are disapppointing. Speaking in Jakarta, where the SNC meeting is to (?conclude) the French representative, Mr Alain Vivian, denounced the Khmer Rouge for hampering the effort for an end to the civil war in Cambodia. He said: The Khmer Rouge's lack of (?flexibility) has posed an obstacle to the negotiations. Mr. Sihanouk also denounced the Khmer Rouge for vetoing all agreements reached between him and Chairman Hun Sen.

Evidently, the Khmer Rouge always remain an obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. This brings out a fact: The obstacle should be removed so that the Cambodian problem can be solved. What is more, the Khmer Rouge has not been so far recognized by the world public and the Cambodian people. Many French intellectuals have just sent an open letter to President Francois Mitterrand requesting the French Government, as a cochairman of the PICC, to hold firm and prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia. The letter wrote that the political and military organizations of the Khmer Rouge must be held responsible for the massacres of Cambodians and must be excluded from negotiations on this question.

This proposal holds water and proves all the more correct in the present context while the Khmer Rouge is going all out to hamper all negotiations of the SNC in Jakarta.

### Results of Jakarta Meeting on Cambodia Viewed

*BK0606121391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The second meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia has concluded after sitting for three days in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. Our radio contributes this comment on the result of the SNC meeting:

The second meeting of the SNC has concluded with different assessments being made to its result. The general consensus, however, is that the meeting is progress in comparison with the previous one.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, concurrently cochairman to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], asserted that the second SNC session narrows the differences and facilitated the convening of the PICC. Mr. Ali Alatas told newsmen following the meeting that it was clear to all about the remaining problems and the orientation toward a comprehensive solution to Cambodia. For his part, Mr. Alan Vivian, secretary of state of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, noted that the meeting achieved favorable conditions, avoided many depolarizing disputes, and created a better background towards a stable peace in Cambodia.

Another difference from the previous meeting is that progress has been made outside the meeting hall. Although some agreements had been reached outside the framework of the latest SNC meeting, they are important and significant to the peace process in Cambodia. They include an agreement between Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk to expand the membership of SNC to 14 instead of 12, with Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen as president and vice president of the council.

The two Cambodian leaders also agreed to continue the cease-fire in Cambodia. Two other Khmer opposition groups allying with the Khmer Rouge have accepted this agreement which has won international acclaim. Among active role to the Hun Sen-Sihanouk forum, it is expected to better facilitate the progress of resolving the Cambodian issue. [sentence as heard] It should be pointed out that the second meeting of the SNC has not made as much progress as expected. In the words of Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, people's hopes are many but the meeting time was limited. One of the obstacles to the success of the SNC was the negative attitude of the Khmer Rouge which vetoed the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest military group in the three-faction coalition against the Phnom Penh Goverment, also threatened to stop observing the truce if the SNC meeting is unsuccessful. This negative attitude has only made the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct] further isolated in the international arena. The conclusion to be drawn from the process of negotiations—that is, one should not let the Khmer Rouge, the criminals of genocide, be given the right to veto in any circumstances.

"At this Jakarta meeting, with its desire to put an early end to the civil war and arrive, as soon as possible, at a political solution, Chairman Hun Sen, on behalf of other SNC members from the State of Cambodia, had done his best with a high sense of responsibility and a good measure of goodwill. He suggested three amendments at the November 26, 1990 Permanent Five framework agreement, namely prevention of the genocidal regime's return to power, respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and the military arrangements. These amendments are very reasonable and compatible with the present realities in Cambodia and will help achieve a fair and equitable settlement of the Cambodia question," the paper notes.

"The results of the recent SNC meeting, though still falling behind expectations, have once again demonstrated the great efforts exerted by the two cochairmen and the member countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) as well as the UN secretary-general to surmount difficulties to restore peace in Cambodia" NHAN DAN concludes.

## NHAN DAN Cites 'Progress'

*BK0606072791 Hanoi VNA in English 0623 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—"Progress has been made in the seach for an overall political solution to the Cambodia issue," says the daily NHAN DAN today.

In a commentary on the results of the second meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) held in Jakarta on June 2-4, NHAN DAN says:

"The agreements reached between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk are an important step in the search for an overall political solution on Cambodia. These agreements will facilitate the work of the SNC, meeting the Cambodian people's need to have an organization representing their interests. On the other hand, the prolongation of the current cease-fire will create a favourable climate for accelerating the search for an overall political solution."

The paper goes on: "In order to help prolong the cease-fire and promote negotiations, it is imperative for all countries concerned to observe the moratorium on arms supply to all the warring Khmer factions initiated by the Soviet Union and the United States in September 1989 and as proposed by the Vietnamamese Foreign Ministry in its Feb 28, 1991 statement."

## Debate on Repatriation of Workers From FRG

*BK0606053391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] From 3 to 5 June, the department for international labor cooperation of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare and the Hanoi-based office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation held a debate on the issue concerning the repatriation of Vietnamese workers from Germany before the expiration of their contracts and on certain suggestions relating to this issue.

Those participating in the debate unanimously agreed with the suggestion that the governments of Vietnam and the Federal Republic of Germany should create jobs for Vietnamese workers to be repatriated from Germany before the expiration of their contracts to enable them to quickly stabilize their lives and reintegrate themselves with the social community in their homeland. They also suggested that the FRG should help Vietnamese establishments that can employ these workers by financing the purchase of their equipment and machinery and cooperating with them in the marketing of their products.

## Spokeswoman on Nakayama Visit, Japanese Ties

*BK0606110491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Ho The Lan said the Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama Taro will start an official visit to Vietnam on 10 June.

Speaking at the regular press conference in Hanoi on Thursday, Mrs. Lan said this will be the first visit by a Japanese foreign minister to Vietnam and it has important significance to the relations between the two countries.

She said that since the official visit to Japan of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in October 1990, the relations between the two countries have developed in many fields such as cultural, scientific,

and economic cooperations. Japan has made positive contribution to the settlement of the Cammbodian issue. Japan is a big important country in Asia with great potential for contributing to peace and development in the region. We hope that this visit of the Japanese prime minister will help promote relations between the two countries.

Mrs. Ho The Lan also said the peace agreement in Angola signed on 31 May was an important event in the political life of Angolan people. It showed the goodwill for peace of the Angolan Government and it is in conformity with the interests and aspirations of Angolan people.

On the past five proposals of the UN secretary general on the Afghanistan issue, Mrs. Lan said Vietnam highly appreciates the positive contribution by Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar in finding out a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue. Vietnam supports the stance of goodwill of Afghanistan in solving peacefully the Afgan issue.

## Le Quang Dao Receives Departing Swedish Envoy

*BK0506053491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 91*

[Text] On 4 June, SRV National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao received Mrs. Kerstin Birgitta Johansson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Vietnam, who called on him to bid farewell at the end of her mission.

Chairman Le Quang Dao had a cordial talk with the Swedish ambassador.

## LPDR Economic Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

*BK0606050391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] An economic delegation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] arrived in Hanoi on 4 June for a working visit to Vietnam at the invitation of our government. The delegation is led by Comrade Khamphoui Keobualapha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of trade and tourism of the LPDR.

On the morning of 5 June, our government economic delegation led by Comrade Phan Van Khai—member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and chairman of a subcommittee in the Vietnamese-Lao Intergovernmental Committee—held talks with the Lao Government economic delegation led by Comrade Khamphoui Keobualapha.

At the talks, the comrade heads of the two delegations informed one another of the fundamental features of the socioeconomic situation in each country. The two sides also exchanged views on essential matters in the relations of cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Laos.

## Do Muoi Receives Delegation

*BK0606071591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 June at the presidential palace, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received the economic delegation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Comrade Khamphoui Keobualapha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of trade and tourism of Laos, which is currently on a working visit to our country.

Chairman Do Muoi hailed the working visit to Vietnam by the Lao Government economic delegation, considering this as a good opportunity to continue strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries of Vietnam and Laos.

On behalf of his delegation, Comrade Khamphoui Keobualapha informed Chairman Do Muoi of a number of matters discussed during talks between the two economic delegations of the Lao and Vietnamese Governments. He also sincerely thanked the chairman for the cordial, friendly, and fraternal reception accorded his delegation.

## Vo Nguyen Giap Attends Environment Day Meeting

*BK0606045791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] On the occasion marking the world environment day, 5 June, a meeting was jointly held at the Hanoi Workers' Vietnam-USSR Friendship Cultural Palace this afternoon by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the State Science Commission to report on the results of the Vietnamese youth movement for environmental protection. Attending the meeting were General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Youth Union Central Committee.

Since the Youth Union Central Committee and the State Science Commission issued a joint resolution in July 1990 on encouraging youths to participate in the protection of the environment under numerous forms of activity, young people throughout the country have recorded praiseworthy initial achievements and the perception of youth union and teenagers unit cadres concerning environmental protection has been heightened further.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out the importance of environmental protection to social life and encouraged youths and teenagers to participate actively in this work—a work of great and long-term significance to human life.

At the meeting, the Youth Union Central Committee also made public a youth environmental protection program for the 1991-95 five-year period.

## Ministers' Directive on Fire Fighting, Prevention

*BK0406073891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 91*

["Directive on the intensification of the work of fire fighting and prevention" issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on May 31]

[Text] All echelons and levels must intensify their management work on fire fighting and prevention, check and replenish regulation documents on this subject, and implement all the safety procedures on fire prevention and fighting. They must also strictly deal with violations of safety regulations or lack of responsibility which cause fire resulting in the loss of human lives and property.

In city planning, the safety of fire fighting and prevention must be strictly observed. Industrial areas and big production units must construct access routes and communication systems for fire fighting purposes. In these areas, water line and fire poles must be planned to ensure that the fire fighting will be done easily, quickly, and safely. And the planning must consider the prevention of environmental pollution on neighboring residential areas in case of fire.

The State Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, and the people's committees of provinces, cities, and special zones are to set aside funds to buy necessary fire fighting equipment for the fire brigade to put out any fire in the area.

Sectors and business organizations which have flammable and explosive materials are to equip fire fighting apparatuses to actively attend fires which break out on their premises.

To motivate the fire fighting and prevention movement in the public, the chairman of the Council of Ministers also decided to choose October 1991 as the month for safety in fire prevention and fighting called "Safe Month for Fire Prevention and Fighting" and to choose 4 October as the traditional day for fire prevention and fighting.

## Australia

### Phonetap Allegations Question Hawke's Integrity

*BK0606101191 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke continues to face pressure from his political enemies despite defeating his former deputy, Paul Keating, in the Labor Party leadership ballot this week. Now allegations have emerged that in 1983 Mr. Hawke improperly used the record of a tapped telephone conversation between a journalist and the then finance minister, Peter Walsh. And this adds to the damage caused by the revelation last week that Mr. Hawke made conflicting promises to Paul Keating and the public over whether he would step down after the last election. From Canberra, national affairs correspondent Tony Hastings:

[Begin recording] [Hastings] Bob Hawke has always believed his integrity is one of his greatest political assets. One of his favorite phrases is that he would never insult the intelligence of the Australian people by deliberately misleading them. Indeed his popularity in the electorate, damaged as it is by the economic recession, was one of the key reasons he defeated Paul Keating. But his integrity has taken a battering in recent days, mainly from members of his own party.

The latest allegation relates to the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, ASIO, tapping a 1983 telephone conversation between a journalist and the then finance minister, Peter Walsh. It is claimed that Senator Walsh spoke of Mr. Hawke in very critical terms. In the media at that time it was widely reported the conversation had been tapped and the information passed on to the prime minister, who then used it to discipline Senator Walsh. If that did happen, both ASIO and the prime minister broke the law, which lays down that phone-tapped information should not be passed on for use if it does not relate to national security.

However, at that time Mr. Hawke would neither confirm nor deny the phone tap, and he told parliament today he has never used phone tapped materials improperly.

[Hawke] It is the standard practice of governments to neither confirm nor deny speculations about ASIO operations and I adhere to that position as I have. I will not. You can say rubbish, but you are wrong, as you always are. [unidentified voices]

[House Speaker] Order. The member of Kooyong has asked a question and you will listen to the answer.

[Hawke] Mr. Speaker, I will deny emphatically, however, that the government has ever used phone-tapped material improperly and in particular, politically, nor has it ever sought material for those purposes. Mr. Speaker, this story to which the honorable gentleman refers is close to ancient history.

[Hastings] But Senator Walsh has reportedly told several Labor colleagues in recent days that Mr. Hawke did use the material improperly. And it has been reported that the senator intended to raise the issue publicly last weekend, when the leadership battle was at its height, but was dissuaded from doing so. It should be noted that Senator Walsh is a longstanding enemy of the prime minister, but the mere allegation that Mr. Hawke used ASIO against one of his own ministers can only be damaging.

And this allegation comes on top of last week's revelation that in 1988 Bob Hawke made a secret agreement to hand on the leadership to Paul Keating. Under that agreement, Mr. Hawke promised, in front of witnesses, that he would stand down after the March 1990 election to give Mr. Keating time to settle into the prime ministership before the next election due in early 1993. But he broke that deal during the 1990 election campaign when he promised the voters he would serve a full term. Several senior Labor members have described Mr. Hawke's role in the deal as a mistake and have acknowledged he concealed the deal from the public and double-crossed Mr. Keating.

While Labor tears itself apart over these issues, the opposition parties are looking on with glee. Indeed, as a result of the last few days' events and revelations, the prime minister's integrity and the Labor Party's disunity have now become major issues. [end recording]

### New Treasurer on Resolve To Fight Inflation

*BK0606005391 Hong Kong AFP in English 2021 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Sydney, June 5 (AFP)—A tumble on Australia's sharemarket Wednesday was partly quelled after new Treasurer John Kerin announced his resolve to fight inflation.

The sharemarket had fallen more than 12 points following a similar 14.7 point slide on Tuesday on fears that inflation would no longer be number one target. The market indicator, the all ordinaries index, ended 7.3 points lower at 1501.9.

Short-term interest rates have recently fallen on speculation that Canberra would ease monetary policy to combat unemployment, which is expected to soar from 9.9 per cent towards 11 per cent.

Markets were spooked by criticism of Mr. Kerin, including a comment by former Finance Minister Peter Walsh that he was too indecisive to take politically-difficult economic decisions.

Mr. Kerin replaced Paul Keating, who resigned on Monday after his bid to topple Prime Minister Bob Hawke failed when the left wing of the ruling Labor Party supported the incumbent.

Mr. Kerin told parliament that fighting inflation—currently at 4.9 per cent annually—remained a top priority.

"There were will be no relaxation of our efforts to reduce inflation.

"We are in the business of getting inflation to the lowest possible level sustainable with the other goals for general good economic management," Mr. Kerin said.

One broker said the announcement that Westpac Banking Corp. had formed an "alliance" with AMP Society had mainly sparked the late market rally. Westpac shares ending four cents higher at 4.75 dollars.

"(Mr. Kerin's) comments about fighting inflation would not have done any harm," he said. "Overseas will probably be standing aside to see which way Mr. Kerin jumps."

Ninety-day bank bills were steady at 10.2 per cent while 10-year bonds fell from 10.9 per cent on Tuesday to finish at 10.8 percent, still half a percentage point higher than before Mr. Keating launched his challenge last Thursday.

"There is concern that Kerin will be looser on the budget and a bit more panicky if unemployment goes up," said one bond dealer.

The dollar closed at 75.95 U.S. cents compared to 76.05 U.S. cents previously.

Mr. Walsh said on radio late Tuesday that Mr. Kerin faced a difficult transitition from primary industries minister to treasurer because of his personality.

"The treasurer's job is a job where you have to be decisive," he said. "That is not in John's personality."

Mr. Walsh, a member of the party's right wing, said the left could use its greater influence to push for more government spending on infrastructure as a way out of recession.

"Any attempt to kick start the econony through housing, hospitals and unfunded public infrastructre may produce a short term revival but at greater long term cost," Mr. Walsh said.

### Opposition Leader Views Military Reorganization

*BK3105073991 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 31 May 91*

[Text] Australia's federal opposition has condemned the far-reaching restructuring of the country's defense force announced by the government. It claimed that the reorganization is based on the 1987 policy document and fails to take into account the dramatic changes that have taken place since then in regional and international security.

The opposition leader, John Hewson, says the changes outlined by the Government are instead driven by budgetary considerations. Dr. Hewson says the changes will contribute to a continuing reduction in the operational readiness and overall effectiveness of Australia's Defense Force.

He said the decision, for instance, to cut the number of the regular Army combat battalions from six to four is a dangerous mistake. Dr. Hewson says six Army battalions is the minimum viable number needed to be able to deal at short notice with a low-level insurgency style conflict in northern Australia.

The opposition leader has also criticized the government's plans to create a reserve force known as the Ready Reserve with funds saved by cutting full time defense personnel numbers by 10,000 over the next 10 years. He said there are real doubts about how effective the proposed Ready Reserve would be and instead the Government should be addressing the problems of the existing reserves.

## New Zealand

### Government To Donate Money for Cambodian Relief

*BK0606011691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0033 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Wellington, June 6 (AFP)—New Zealand will give 500,000 New Zealand dollars (291,550 U.S.) for relief work in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said Thursday.

Mr. McKinnon said New Zealand had given aid to Bangladesh and the Kurds.

"But there is a long-term disaster going on much nearer to us," he said. New Zealand's aid would be directed at programmes run by the Red Cross, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Border Relief Operation.

### Foreign Minister Welcomes Apartheid Laws Repeal

*BK0606012491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0035 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Wellington, June 6 (AFP)—New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon Thursday welcomed news that the South African parliament had voted to repeal two apartheid laws, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts.

"The repeal of these racist laws marks a watershed in South Africa's history," Mr. McKinnon said in a statement.

"The repeal of these acts leaves only one remaining pillar of apartheid, the population registration act, which enforces race classification at birth."